

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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[4 of Vol. 57.]

* * *The two Engravings given in this Number will, it is presumed, be received as a substitute for the usual View.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

FURTHER DETAILS of MR. BRUNEL'S proposed TUNNEL under the THAMES, accompanied by two Engravings.

A COMPANY has been formed and the capital subscribed, for carrying the projected tunnel into effect, of which we gave a full account in our Number of Dec. 1, last. As there is no opposition to the measure, the Bill will, most probably, soon be passed, so as to enable the company to carry their plan into execution. Notwithstanding the failure of two attempts, high expectations are entertained of the success of the present plan: and it must be allowed, that, as we advance rapidly in improvements of almost every description, our means may now enable us to do what could not have been done fifteen or twenty-five years ago. We may therefore confidently look to the attainment of the great desideratum, which is that of opening convenient communications across the Thames, east of London Bridge.

The ground under the bed of the river, at the depth of about 34 feet below high-water, consists of substantial clay to a considerable depth; 39 bores have been taken in three lines across the river, near the place where the tunnel is to be made, and no difference was observed in the nature of the strata; other bores are now in progress on the Surrey side, which correspond with the former. Much water is met on shore, to penetrate through the first stratum down to about 34 feet, where the clay begins; but the clay is of such a nature, that it may be worked through with perfect security.

This tunnel is denominated the Thames Tunnel. Such confidence was placed in the projector, and the plan itself appeared so practicable, that the shares to the amount of £200,000 were filled in a very few

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days; indeed, there is little doubt of its becoming a very productive concern, when we consider the immense increase of trade in the port of London. The tunnel is to be near Rotherhithe Church; its distance from the London Bridge is greater than that of the London Bridge with the Westminster Bridge on the Surrey side. It will form a more direct communication between four counties, and will open a very short way between the West India and East India Docks in particular, with Tooley Street, and that part of the Borough where a very considerable portion of the coasting trade is carried on. It is not unreasonable therefore to anticipate that a very large traffic will eventually take that direction: and, if the Waterloo Bridge, inconsiderable as its traffic is, clears upwards of £13,000 a year, there is good ground to calculate upon the double of that sum as the clear revenue of a thoroughfare that has no competition.

The ANNEXED PLATES represent the body of the tunnel, formed of a double archway or gallery. Each gallery is to be 13ft. 6in. wide, and 15 feet high in the clear. The structure is to be entirely of brick and Roman cement; the external dimensions are 35ft. in width, and 20ft. in height. The opening through the ground must therefore be 700 feet of sectional area.

In order to effect so considerable an excavation, the author of the present plan proposes to have the body of the tunnel preceded by an assemblage of very strong iron frames, by means of which, no more earth is to be removed than is to be replaced by the body of brick-work, retaining thereby the surrounding ground in its natural state of density and solidity. The body of the tunnel, which is of brick-work, is intended to be

2 P

fitted

fitted close to the ground; and, in proportion as the framing is moved forward, so the brick-work is to be made to keep pace with it; this framing corresponds, in some degree, with the steening commonly used for making a well, with this difference, that in a well the steening descends of itself or with little aid, whereas in the tunnel the framings must be forced on forward. But, as this assemblage of frames would not be forced forward all in one body, on account of the resistance of its external sides against the surrounding and incumbent earth, it is composed of twelve perpendicular frames, which admit of being moved singly and independently of each other, in proportion as the excavation is carried on in front of the work.

These several frames are provided with such mechanism as may be necessary to move them forward, as well as to secure them against the brick-work when they are stationary. It is to be observed, that six alternate frames are stationary, while the six intermediate ones are left free for the purpose of being moved forward, when required; these, in their turn, are made stationary for relieving the six alternate ones, and so on. Thus the progressive movement of the framing can be effected.

In order that a sufficient number of hands may be employed together with effect and security, each frame is divided into three small distinct apartments, which may properly be denominated cells. By this disposition, the twelve frames form thirty-six cells, in which the men are to operate for excavating the ground. It is to be observed that the ground in front of each cell is kept from falling in, by means of a powerful shield, consisting of small boards, strongly secured by frames. It is from within these cells that each workman is to cut out the ground, just in the way that he would do if he were to cut out a recess into a wall for the purpose of fitting a closet into it; but, with this precaution, that he is to remove each board, one after the other, and replace each in succession as he cuts the portion of the ground corresponding with it. When he has thus gained from three to six inches over the whole surface, (an operation which it is expected may be made in all the cells nearly in the

same time,) the frames are moved forward, and so much of the brick-work added to the body of the Tunnel. Thus intrenched and secure, thirty-six men may be made to carry on an excavation which is 700 feet superficial area, in regular order and uniform quantities, with as much facility and safety as if one drift only of nineteen feet square was to be opened by one man.

The declivity of the roadway of the Tunnel under the river will not exceed three feet per hundred feet; and that of the approaches, whether they are circular or straight, is not intended to exceed four feet per hundred feet. The whole is to be well lighted up all the way.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

*On the SPIRIT of MODERN IMPROVEMENT,
and POLICY in the LEGISLATURE.*

I MOST sincerely accord with your valuable correspondent, Common Sense, in his observations on the Bill for repealing the Usury Laws, and rejoice in the virtual rejection of a measure, which can only operate in favour of those who are rich enough to practise the arts of extortion. As to the Bills introduced into Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and still depending, I cannot but deem them, however well intended, unnecessary, uncalled for, and of a very hazardous tendency. What species of commercial distress are they calculated to relieve? What positive good to effect? Or which bears any proportion to the sacrifice which must confessedly be made?

By the abolition of the odious tax on windows, or, in other words, on light and air, the whole community would be sensibly benefited, and a strong feeling of public gratitude excited. No tax ever was, or could be, devised more unjust in its principle, as well as obnoxious in its operation; for it bears no proportion to the value of the object. Many houses in the country, particularly in small towns and villages, bearing a rent of 10*l.*, 20*l.*, or 30*l.* per annum, pay as much to this oppressive tax, as houses in the metropolis, and other great cities, for dwellings of ten times that amount.

The House-tax is also felt as a heavy grievance; and, indeed, all the assessed taxes are universally odious and unpopular, while those included in the cost of a commodity are paid insensibly,

insensibly, and without a murmur. It was a well-known object of Sir Robert Walpole, to have extinguished the former.

The Land-tax Redemption Act of Mr. Pitt, was undoubtedly laudable in the end proposed, but miserably deficient in the means of accomplishment. For it might easily be foreseen, that the low assessments only would be purchased; and, these being now *bought up*, the Act remains a mere dead letter. The inducements now held out, are not sufficient to render it operative, which is a defect much to be regretted.

In the present state of the national finances, the primary and indispensable object, if Ministers are not wholly devoid of energy and foresight, —and certainly no comparison can be made between the present leaders of the House of Commons, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Robinson, and their predecessors, Lord Castlereagh, and Mr. Vansittart—the primary object, must be to enable this country to engage in another war without making any addition to the present enormous debt. War is, indeed, a monster to be abhorred and deprecated; but by a nation so great and powerful as Britain, it ought not, and need not, to be the subject of fear. Nor can we hope that, in the progress of human affairs, this country should be exempt from the dire necessity of engaging in it. To be well prepared for war is, indeed, the most effectual means of avoiding it.

Had Mr. Pitt adopted the plan of War-taxes, at the commencement of hostilities with France, in 1793, the eventual accumulation of debt to an amount so terrific would have been precluded. But, if we are true to ourselves, the salvation of the country—such are still its wonderful resources—is far from being impracticable! The advantage taken by the Government in the late reduction of the 5 and 4 per Cent. Stocks, is unquestionably fair and equitable; but it is attended with one disadvantage, not perhaps generally adverted to, viz. that the reduction of interest materially impedes the operation of the Sinking Fund. For, supposing the debt to bear 5 per cent. interest, a sinking fund of five millions would, in less than fifteen years, discharge one hundred millions, and consequent-

ly double its annual amount; while on a debt bearing 3 per cent. interest only, such liquidation would take seven years longer. Suppose then, a debt of eight hundred millions, at 5 per cent.; at the end of forty-five years, seven hundred millions would be discharged; but, at 3 per cent., five hundred millions only would be paid off within the same term.

It is true, that an immediate and important benefit accrues to the nation from the reduction of interest, by the remission of taxes; but, on either plan, the actual appropriation of five millions, as a sinking fund, is highly requisite, and indispensable, unless it be openly avowed, that the present debt is destined to be eternal; and the momentous question then remains, by what means a future war, *just and necessary of course*, is to be supported? It is scarcely, however, within the limits of possibility, that it should be again necessary to bribe foreign nations to fight their own battles; again necessary to maintain vast armies on the continent, and, at the same time, to subsidize half the Monarchs of Europe though it cannot be doubted that Great Britain will never be backward to contribute her just quota to maintain the balance of power in Europe, against the encroachments of any continental despot, other states cordially co-operating. But, in the common course of things, a maritime war is all we have to look to; and, in such a war, England may stand against the world!

To invigorate her efforts in a future naval contest, which is the only war that can be considered as truly national, it were extremely to be wished, that our present civil and military establishments should be materially reduced; in which case, the whole of the assessed taxes might, in all probability, after no long interval, be altogether abolished during the continuance of peace; but to be revived as *war-taxes*, in case of the renewal of hostilities. Other war-taxes, including the income or property-tax, discontinued at the last peace, might be re-established to the amount of fourteen or fifteen millions; and to these might be added, *during war*, the entire produce of the sinking fund, constituting, on the whole, a grand aggregate of at least twenty-five millions; a sum certainly adequate to the expense,

[May 1,

pense, super-added to the present revenue, of any maritime contest. It is true, that the sinking fund would operate more efficaciously from its very nature in war than in peace: but from past experience, it is too evident, that no bounds can be set to the rapacity of a Minister, or the complaisance of a Parliament, yielding at once to the influence of the Ruling Powers, and the natural and anxious desire of immediate relief. It would, therefore, be best and wisest, voluntarily to give up what would hereafter certainly be seized upon by political violence; and to suspend the operation of the fund altogether till the return of peace; satisfied with preventing any actual increase of the debt during war.

In justice to the grand designs now in contemplation of the government, it is gratifying to acknowledge, that the large sums voted by Parliament, for the purposes of national utility, or magnificence, are far from being a waste of public money. They employ great numbers of persons, and cause a salutary circulation of wealth. Had the present Sovereign acceded to the Crown early in life, his reign apparently would have been the reign of magnificence; but then the magnificence of the monarch ought to be, what Voltaire truly affirms of Louis XIV., the magnificence of the nation; whereas, upon the present plan, the public are excluded as far as possible from the enjoyment of what is purchased by the public money. Even the beautiful river-terrace of Somerset-house, is suffered rather to be overgrown with grass, than to be opened as a Sunday promenade; and the Thames front of that noble edifice still remains unfinished. Certainly these things "are ordered better in France."

Unfortunately, a person is now placed at the head of all plans and projects of public improvement, whom the general voice, confirmed even by that of Parliament, has pronounced totally unqualified for a department in which taste, judgment, and happiness of invention, are indispensably requisite. But, in viewing the Pavilion at Brighton, the Palace, as it is called, of Carlton House, and all the deformities of Regent Street, and Mary-le-bone Park, who can forbear to exclaim, "What sums are thrown away!" In no age is there a failure

of human genius, but it depends on the discernment of those in power, whether it shall be called into action. Charles I., however, could do justice to the talents of Inigo Jones; and Charles II. to those of Sir Christopher Wren; but who would think of adding the name of N***, to complete the architectural triumvirate?

M. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM informed that the pretended Review of my "Treatise on Naval Dry Rot," &c. which appears in "The Quarterly Review," was written by a man in Office. However, my supplementary edition, styled "Britannia's Protest against the Destruction of the British Navy," which was printed and published before the Quarterly Review, contains a stronger answer than a million of arguments, but a most melancholy fact, viz. that all the Navy has been consumed since the Peace, except seventy-one ships; alias, that nine hundred and sixty-nine vessels have been broken up, sold, condemned, &c. between 1814 and 1820.

Yet it is roundly asserted, by Authority, that there is scarcely a symptom of Dry Rot in our Docks or Ports; wherefore it is incumbent on Navy Boards to explain the occasion of this apparently intentional destruction of the Navy; for, if official reports be true, as to the extinction of Dry Rot, why have they voluntarily destroyed our ships, or jumped from one fire into another, which multiplies the loss, &c.?

The facts are too simple to admit of any controversy, without the grossest perversion; and this perversion, I undertake to prove, will assume a most criminal shape, if woefully persisted in any longer. The act of James I. was either wise or foolish: if wise, why is it broken? if foolish, why is it not repealed?

It is absurd to say it is repealed; for, if it was, there are many sensible land-owners, who would return to the ancient practice of hewing oaks for ship-builders in winter; and many commercial ship-builders, of common sense, who would be glad to purchase it, which landmen are prevented from doing, under the penalty of the forfeiture of the trees, or double the value

value in money, except for the King's ships.

The Quarterly Reviewer, i. e. Mr. K., says, I have stumbled over this Act of Parliament, but that it has long since been repealed; but, as he does not state when, so I cannot tell where. It is great nonsense to talk of an Act permitting a thing to be done under such penalties,—the forfeiture of the oak, or double the value.

Again, I am charged with self-contradiction, by asserting, that I say "Tannin is a strong Preservative for Timber;" now I never meant, and never have said or written, any such ridiculous stuff; but I repeat that "Sap is Tannin, and Tannin is a strong preservative."

The gentlemen at Lloyd's will prove that their colliers do not endure fifty years, as they used to do; and the dock officers will prove that dry rot is not yet quietly dead and buried; but the Quarterly Review asserts both, and labours hard to impose its Naval Fables for truth, upon its innocent readers, who I am sure will have no cause to repent, if they vote for calling such Naval Governors to give a strict account.

Mr. Bowden's is a very sensible Treatise on the Dry Rot, with two exceptions; one of which is erroneous in experiments, as to the weight; and the other fallacious, as to the quality of oak, when barked in spring and felled in winter, which is little or no better than if hewn at bark-harvest.

I am charged with private speculation or private views; and yet I do not see what a man can do more than publish his researches.

Legislatures, I am told, are generally fifty years' march behind popular knowledge or examples; but this cannot apply to the British Parliament, respecting the Dry Rot, after the successive experience of many ages; though I admit, that many hungry, idle, and some ingenious, projectors have struggled hard, but none more than Naval Ministers, to mislead and deceive; for it is avowed that water-soaking hurts timber, but cures the Dry Rot.

The last Reports of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry, not printed, contain, I suspect, many important details respecting naval dry rot, &c. which have not created any alteration in our naval system, except a viola-

tion of the standing rule of the navy-boards, to advertise for tenders for all the articles required for the service, as, since those celebrated Reports, Messrs. Morrice have been employed as the agents of the Navy Boards, to supply all English oak, to the exclusion of the usual competition, and nobody can tell at what price, although the Navy Boards condescend to favour the new and sole contractors with Imprests to execute the same.

I declare that I have no interest, whatever, in the tanning trade, which is the main spring of Dry Rot, and it was solely with a view to prevent Dry Rot, that I was necessitated to examine the leather trade.

I cannot see why my name is to be coupled with projectors, who had patents for various schemes. I have no patent to prevent Naval Dry Rot, and I certainly never intend to tan any more leather, for the reasons detailed in my little book.

I challenge fair enquiry, and I repeat the fact, that the usual allowances were made at Portsmouth for winter oak, with the bark on, till 1789 or 1790, and that no allowances whatever have been made since 1792; consequently that no timber, hewn according to law, has, for thirty-four years past, been received in dock yards.

The decline of British Ship-builders is monstrously alarming. In the year 1818, there were 1059 ships built, of 104,366 tons register; and in the year 1822, only 723 ships were built, of 62,534 tons register; or not much above one-half the tonnage that was actually built four years before; yet it is singular, that the number of merchantmen, and tonnage, remains much the same, on average, now as then; consequently these deficiencies must be supplied from colonial ship-builders, who may follow America's example.

JOHN BURRIDGE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the uniform and enlightened advocate of humanity to the brute creation, I trust no apology is necessary for requesting you to insert in your valuable miscellany the following short detail of a wanton act of barbarity, which occurred in the vicinity of New Bridge Street, on Monday last.

The scenes, indeed, that are sometimes acted in Smithfield and the neighbourhood,

neighbourhood, would, I am convinced, disgrace even nations which, in the pride of civilization, we brand with the epithet of barbarous.

In the present case, one of a parcel of sheep, driven by two men, and accompanied by a person, in what I believe is termed a *chay cart*, having the appearance of an opulent master-butcher, was accidentally ridden over by a hackney coach. One of the legs of the poor animal was dreadfully crushed and lacerated, notwithstanding which, the master with the utmost *sang froid* ordered one of the drivers to proceed with the flock, and the other to follow as fast he could with the wounded animal; and the harmless creature, evidently suffering the most excruciating torture, was accordingly goaded and urged forward on three legs, with the blood streaming from the wounded limb.

Amidst the crowd collected on the occasion, I found it impossible to learn the name of the butcher; but I was happy to observe, that he drove off followed by the hooting and execration of the multitude, who evinced an universal feeling of horror at his brutality.

Whether it be owing to the evident supineness of the police on such occasions, or the reluctance of some magistrates to convict on Mr. Martin's Bill, or from whatever other cause I know not, but it seems to me that instances of wanton cruelty towards animals in the streets and neighbourhood of the metropolis, have of late greatly increased. For example, it is no uncommon occurrence for a group of idle lads to be seen lounging about the door of some public-house, having with them one or two bull terriers, trained to fighting, which they set upon the dogs of passengers.

April 16, 1824.

A. C. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT will be recollected, that previous to Lord Bexley (then Mr. Vansittart) retiring from the office of chancellor of the exchequer, he pompously announced from his place in parliament, an intention of publishing all documents and works belonging to the public, in a form that should render them much more accessible than they are at present. This inten-

tion, so worthy of an enlightened government, was hailed with satisfaction and gratitude by all, and more especially by those, like myself, whose ability to purchase is but little commensurate with their wishes. I am not aware, however, that in any single instance has the design ever been carried into effect.

It has always appeared to me, Sir, that the people of this country are entitled to have all documents and books, of a public nature, at a price as little as possible exceeding the actual cost of publication; and for this plain and simple reason that all such documents and books are, and must necessarily have been, already paid for out of the national purse. I do not see, for example, why a certain number of all Acts of Parliament might not be thrown off in a cheap form, for such of the public as have a mind to purchase; this would seem to be essential to the purposes of good government, that the people may become acquainted with the laws under which they live. On the contrary, Acts of Parliament are in the hands of very few; and, were it not for the information contained in such abstracts as that given in your useful miscellany, many would remain ignorant of even the titles of our new laws. At any rate, voyages of discovery, public surveys, and enterprises of every kind, undertaken by order of government, ought to be published for the benefit of the people, and nothing charged beyond the cost of the materials, printing, agency, &c. The admiralty, and all other public boards, are paid for framing the instructions; the officers and men are paid for executing them; it is part and parcell of their duty: whatever notes or journals are kept, ought to be reckoned the property of the country; and that they are so regarded is evident, from the circumstance that, on the return home from expeditions, officers are compelled, on reaching a certain latitude, to deliver to the captain every document in their possession. The people at large, therefore, have a right to expect that the information contained in these documents should be communicated to them on the most moderate terms, and in the most authentic shape. Instead of this, what happens? The commanders' journals, for which the people have paid their money, and paid

paid liberally too, are committed, through a species of undue and injurious favouritism, to booksellers who vamp them in a style so extravagant, as to put them out of the reach of all but persons of large fortune, or public libraries. The great mass of the people are wholly deprived of all chance of obtaining that which is theirs, as having been paid for out of the taxes levied upon them. While those individuals who can and do purchase them, have reason to complain that they are made, in some measure, to pay for them, at least twice over.

Observe, Sir, I would be the last man to make the smallest deduction from any advantages that the meritorious officers may derive from the present mode of publication. I would give them all, and more than any dealer in books could afford to give them for their interest. But, in being kind and liberal to the officers, I would be just to the public; and according to that view, I see no reason why the public should pay a premium to Mr. Murray, or to any one, for letting them have at an enormous, and for the most part an unattainable, price, *that which is their own!*—I say then, Sir, that the great body of the people are unfairly dealt with, inasmuch as to furnish a job for a bookseller; they are shut out from all rightful participation in those benefits, which, if they have any meaning or object at all, must have been designed for their behoof. I do not insist here on the injury sustained by the community, (a point, by the bye, well deserving the attention of any government,) in being cut off from sources of information of the most useful kind, possessing all the essential characters of truth, and calculated to promote the acquisition of sound knowledge, and consequently to generate correct habits of thinking and acting.

In pursuing these views, I am led to the mention of a circumstance which is, by this time, familiar to all your readers.—A work, of our glorious Milton, has been lately rescued from oblivion; its subject (*de Dei Cultu*,) is worthy of the author, and is deeply interesting to all. The manuscript has come into the possession of his majesty, and the home secretary has signified the intention (worthy of a king) that it should be immediately published. Now, it cannot, I should

imagine, be here alleged that any party has a pecuniary interest, or ought to have a profit in such a publication. Let it then be, in one respect, a gift from the king to the people; that is, let it be published in such a form, and in such a manner, that the public pay no more for it than the bare amount of necessary charges for printing and publishing. Let no book-manufacturing bookseller be permitted to step in and levy an exorbitant *per centage* on that which, at all events, is the property of his majesty, and, if he graciously waive his claim, becomes the property of the people. Or, if it should be determined that a moderate additional price be charged, let the surplus thence arising be appropriated to the representatives, if they wish or require it, of the illustrious dead. This will, indeed, be to consecrate the boon! It is such acts as these, Mr. Editor, and not the trappings and trumperies of ceremonials, that, in my humble judgment, constitute the true glories of regality.

April, 1824.

JUSTUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, E. S. who dates his letter from "*the Banks of the Darent*," in the Monthly Magazine for January last, is mistaken in his idea that rooks have an aversion from building their nests in chesnut-trees; as there is at Lower Wallop, in this county, a very fine avenue of chesnut-trees entirely covered with the nests of these birds, notwithstanding there are many elm-trees, of large dimensions, in the immediate neighbourhood, perfectly unoccupied. Neither should I think they prefer building their nests in elm-trees to any other, as a rookery has this year been established in a meadow in this parish, and the birds have indiscriminately taken possession of the ash-trees as well as the elm.

Broughton, Hants.

M. S.

April 14, 1824.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY attention having been directed by an article in your valuable Magazine, to some of the purposes to which a Mr. Austin had applied that important discovery, the Roman Stone; may I be permitted, through the

the same channel, to ask you, or your correspondent, if it can be used with success as a representative of stone for fountains; for useful and ornamental vases, in pleasure grounds; and in conservatories; for busts or statues, or indeed for any ornamental embellishments, suiting the rural retreats of a man of taste? If those objects formed of the Roman stone, and constantly exposed to the wet and frost, are injured by the changes of weather; and for a rough estimate of the price, in comparison with the same in stone? From one residing the greater part of the year in a remote part of the country, and whose first knowledge of inventions and improvements in science is usually derived from the Monthly Magazine, perhaps no apology will be needful for the intrusion of a desire for an extension of information. W. H. GRAYSTOCKE.

Haverford West, April 1824.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A WORK is in some degree of forwardness, though at present in manuscript, on the Catholic religion, entitled, "Sketch of the History and Nature of the Catholic Faith; showing the tendency of every heretical deviation from that faith to atheism, and the atomic philosophy, particularly the heresies of Socinianism, Quakerism, Arianism, Kirk-of-Scotland-ism, Free-thinking-Christian-ism, Deism, and the Schismatical Somatopsycetonology of the Chirurgical Theologians of Leicester-fields. By an humble labourer in the Vineyard." In this work it will be shown, that Christianity is totally misunderstood by heretics and halfway-house-men. That faith implies the subjugation of the will and the reason to an authority supported on a specific kind of evidence. That a succession of miraculous proofs (vulgarly called Catholic miracles) are necessary to the continuation of Christianity. That the Catholic religion is the only one perfectly consistent, and that its proofs rest on the same foundation as the Newtonian philosophy. In order to make the reader clearly understand this novel comparison, it will be explained, that the whole of this boasted philosophy depends on the apparent sufficiency of an assumption purely hypothetical, (namely, attraction and repulsion,) to

solve a vast series of observed phenomena in natural philosophy. Now, the Catholic religion mainly depends (though this is only a part of its proof) on the sufficiency of its doctrines to explain and account for the whole of the phenomena of history, both in religion and morals, to which it is the real key. Now, even were it only an hypothesis, unsupported by miracles, it would stand on the same basis as the Newtonian philosophy. For it has never been denied, that, if the data of the Catholic faith were granted, the superstructure would follow. Now, if it can be shown that the Catholic faith and the Newtonian philosophy are supported on the same grounds, viz. the sufficiency of their respective hypotheses to solve existing phenomena, then it must follow that the Catholic faith is the best proved of the two, because Catholics have the positive testimony of miracles, in addition to the natural probability of the hypothesis. To put this on a point of view familiar to the algebraists, let CF = the Catholic faith; NP the Newtonian philosophy; CM Catholic miracles; and let X stand for their number, being unknown. Let P' stand for probability; then we may say, $P'CF = P'NP + CM \cdot X$. Now Catholics are every year increasing this variable quantity CMX , by adding to the number of Catholic miracles; whereas the Protestants, admitting only the miracles of Jesus Christ, are every year diminishing the positive proofs of the hypothesis of Christianity, because the probability of every event varies inversely as the distance of time and place. Let PM be the value of the Protestant miracles at the time of J. C. and let Y = the number of years since that time, and PF the Protestant Faith; then we shall get $P'CF : P'PF :: CM \cdot X : \frac{PM}{Y}$. Now

CMX is an increasing and $\frac{PM}{Y}$ a de-

creasing quantity, therefore the greater probability of the Catholic faith increases every year, while the Protestant diminishes. The work will be full of anecdotes of the persecutions sustained by Catholics from Protestants; and a catalogue of the astronomical discoveries of the Jesuits, in order to refute the idea that the Catholic religion was hostile to natural philosophy and history. F.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES of RUSSIA, by an ENGLISH MERCHANT, written during SIXTEEN YEARS' RESIDENCE.

NO people have treated government, as a subject, with a freedom equal to our own. Though few are more worthy to employ attention, in many countries men dare not speak their minds concerning it. It is a proof that we enjoy some little portion of political liberty; and it would be happy for the world, if the right of venting their reflections were adopted in all states, as applicable at all times. Many of the regulations which our writers have introduced and proposed, on various important points, have been reduced to practice. Our authors, indeed, occasionally give an account of other governments, characterising the manner of each, and, in short, are bold to say what would not be given, or would not appear, elsewhere.

The plans of government in Russia hinge, almost universally, on the temper of its governors, and those invested with authority. They may, therefore, be justly deemed tyrannical, in a variety of instances. We have a very striking representation of this in the wretchedness of those over whom the Emperor Paul domineered. Catharine II. had cherished illiberal and unjust prejudices against her son, so as to keep him in a state of separation from the court, and in total ignorance of state affairs. In fact he was severed, not only from the being who gave him birth, but from all the common felicities of life. Peril was in his attachment, and to have a friend was furnishing a victim. Catharine so pressed and pierced the delicate mind of her son, that she subverted it.

Not long after his accession, Paul began to display fearful symptoms of distraction; but, when his reason was restored, he would often repair the ruin he had occasioned. The public measures, however, which he resorted to sunk the empire into a deteriorated and dreadful condition. Previous to his approaching fate, the disorders of the state were constantly increasing, and the English merchants could not escape from the evils in which he was involving the commonwealth. In its application to that trading interest, the ensuing particulars are partly adapted; and will also introduce varied views of the internal police of Russia.

In August 1800, the Emperor Paul laid on his first embargo. The master of police then waited on the English

houses, requesting that one person from each would attend the military governor, General Swetchin, at six in the morning. When met in the hall, Mr. J. Cayley explained to the others, that the Empress Catharine had convened a similar meeting, on occasion of some misunderstanding with the British government; but no interruption was given to business, on an assurance that the resident English would not interfere in politics. At nine o'clock the governor appeared, in full uniform, ribbons, stars, sword, &c. and enquired if there was a representative from every house. Being answered in the affirmative, "Gentlemen, (said he,) the Emperor Paul last night issued an order to lay an embargo on all English ships at Cronstadt. I am also directed to seal up your counting-houses and warehouses, and to have from each of you, in writing, an account of your capital and property." Each looked at the other, and at first no one replied; at length Mr. Woguelin broke silence, and said, "General, the house I belong to has been established in this country since the year 1740. From the length of time, and extent of our transactions, it is impossible to remember and write down what you desire; but, if you will allow us twenty-four hours, and not seal up our counting-houses, we will bring you a tolerably correct statement. We are in debt to several hundred Russian merchants, and there are as many in debt to us." The general then said, "My respect for your character is such, that though a soldier, and bound to obey orders, I will take it on myself, at all hazards, to grant you the time required. You must, however, pledge your honour, that nothing shall be taken away from your counting and warehouses." Mr. Warre spoke, in the name of the rest, agreeing to the general's demand; and so we were dismissed. This embargo lasted eight days; at the end of which our statements were restored: it was in consequence of our taking possession of Malta. A number of ships, and a vast deal of property, had been thus temporarily sequestered.

In about two months more, a second embargo was laid on our ships at Cronstadt; and the military governor, Vanderpalin, sealed up our counting-houses, &c. in the night. The captains and crews were conducted as prisoners up the country. Betwixt the two embargoes, the English merchants had been called on to contribute certain sums, as an indemnification for some Russian vessels that had been seized, conveying

military stores to Holland. A second time they were ordered to subscribe for a similar purpose; when Mr. Warre, having invited them all to supper, procured eighteen roubles per man; and, finding he could get no more, sent the sum in to the governor. Previous to the last embargo, the English had managed to get away almost all their ships and property, and to be indebted for the cargoes; so but little property was left. It was the same at Alexander's embargo: on these occasions a Liquidation Office was appointed to receive and pay in all debts.

In Paul's time we were obliged to wear cocked hats, coats and waistcoats with one row of buttons, knee-buckles and shoe-buckles, high military boots, and to appear military, after the old Prussian fashion. Many individuals were abused and flogged, for not having their wearing apparel regulated according to order. Mr. J. Barnes was driving past the parade, at a considerable distance from it; and, not making a stop, the emperor sent a hussar after him, when himself, the driver, and horses, were taken to the Guard-house. They remained one night in confinement; but the officer of the guard, with whom Mr. B. was acquainted, assuring the emperor, that Mr. B. was short-sighted, and driving the sledge himself, the driver standing behind him, an order was given for his liberation. It was accompanied with a charge, never, at his peril, to be out of his house again without his spectacles.

Paul's horse stumbling, in winter, opposite the house of M. Usteoff, he was sent for, and the emperor said, "Should my horse ever stumble here again, you shall be buried alive on the spot." Hereupon the road was soon levelled and smoothed. A Russian nobleman had his tongue cut out for writing and repeating some verses reflecting on three of the Czars, including the then reigning Emperor. Two English riders were knouted, and sent to Siberia, for speaking politics at a French coffee-house, in Million-street. Two officers of the guards were inclosed in a box, and sent to Siberia, for being civil, at a court ball, to the Princess Gagarin. General Strandman, governor of Tobolsk, found that one of them had been dead some weeks, and stank. There were two small holes in the box, by which they were fed, and enabled to ease the calls of nature.

All the advantages enjoyed amongst

men under the protection of religion and the laws, were here snatched away by the licentious conduct of the highest class. A round of opprobrium will ever encircle the name of Constantine, and a reader would fatigue himself to find an excess of despicable barbarism parallel to that *ne plus ultra* of debauchery which I could here record. Constantine ordered a whole company of guards to violate a female, who refused to be his concubine, in his presence. When taken to the door of her own house, she went into the kitchen, lay down, and died. Dr. Wylie, on viewing the body, said he had never witnessed so horrid a spectacle. An officer on the parade, being struck by Constantine, took out his pistol, and shot himself dead on the spot.

Paul once passing me at a distance, I did not see him, though I saw others take off their cocked-hats; Releoff, police-master, rode up to me, vociferating, "Take off your hat immediately, or I will take it off with the skin and hair." Many were taken up, and flogged, for trifling things; such as having strings instead of knee-buckles. Sailors who had round hats had them cut into triangles, or sewed up as cocked hats.

There were other atrocious deeds, which could hardly be credited were they not notorious. The following incident will not render Alexander abject in the eyes of the intelligent and worthy, though some may deem it making an improper use of his power. The gardener at the Palace of Sarsko had neglected doing something which he had twice been told to do: Alexander ordered him to be taken up by a field yager, in a close carriage, and driven about for some hours. The poor fellow thought he was on the road to Siberia; but, when set down, he was merely cautioned to mind better, another time, what was said to him. A second case, in regard to the public, is on the side of reason, and falls within its empire. Mr. Blush, head gardener at Sarska, had been desired by Alexander to keep clean a certain private walk; but, failing so to do, he pleaded in excuse his want of money. Alexander sent him several thousand roubles; but, the order being still neglected, M. B. was turned out, and it was not till after some years that he was re-instated.

In the following act, which our laws would brand with infamy, though custom has banished it from Russian society, Alexander appears to have disgraced

graced himself. Mr. T. Barnes, and another young man, Mr. Reins, from Yorkshire, had visited Slecelburg Castle; and while going round it, and making enquiries, had seen and spoken with the governor, but without taking off their hats. The governor afterwards appeared in uniform, and, asking some questions, to which they returned answers not so polite as was expected, Alexander declared they should see the inside as well as outside of the place. They were accordingly confined, in separate cells, for a week, and then liberated.

Paul had ordered Philip Cassoff, an indigo-merchant, to be shaved; but he refused, pleading his religion. He would sooner, he said, lose his life than his beard. For this he was flogged, shaved, and imprisoned in the castle. The Razealniks were persecuted for making the sign of the cross with two fingers instead of three. The Deists, for refusing to cross themselves, were either sent to the mines, turned into nightmen, or made Kaleshnicks, with chains on their legs, and so dispersed over the empire. A sect of Eunuchs, (voluntarily, from wrong notions of religion,) of which were many of the goldsmiths and silversmiths of Petersburg, including a number of others that differed from the Greek church, were persecuted. The Jews paid double Poll Tax; and their property was, at times, seized on and purloined. The German clergyman, of Dorpst, who kept a circulating library, wherein were certain prohibited books, was, by Paul's order, brought to Petersburg, and knouted. Of this infliction, the author was an eye witness.

In some of his proceedings, Paul might, truly, be taxed with buffoonery; while, in others, by wantonly insulting religion, and making a jest of justice, he showed himself madder than any confined madman. The state of abjection into which native subjects were plunged, was extreme. But all the advantages of protection, public or private, were not always forfeited by foreigners residing amongst them. The cruel and barbarous influence of this government found restraint under Alexander, as in the following instance. Its minute detail, if descriptive of general character, will appertain to the comprehensive history of manners, in that country, at that epoch.

At the German theatre, after the play was over, and they had begun to put out the candles, Mr. A. Grant went into a

side box, the second from where a gentleman, in a *shear*iel, or officer's cloak, sat, with two ladies; he was looking for a person in the pit. The officer ordered him to take off his hat. Mr. G. asked him who he was. 'I am the Emperor Alexander's adjutant, Baron ———,' 'If you were of the imperial family, I certainly would, but I know of no order—;' here Mr. G. was interrupted, 'Who are you, sir?' 'An English merchant.' The officer, who prided himself on his superiority, and would make good his claim to this token of it, regarded Mr. G. with an eye of contempt, and began to treat him with worse language than the lowest rascal in an army would use. Mr. G. then leaned over the box, towards him, and said, in a low tone, that the ladies might not hear: 'Let us have no noise in the theatre; if I have done you any injury, I am willing to give you any satisfaction an officer or a gentleman can desire, but I will not put up with abuse.' The police-officer, who was not gone, was then desired to take Mr. G. into custody; but, knowing each other, this was deferred till the morning. Soon after, Mr. G. was informed, by the Master of Police, that the emperor desired he should ask the adjutant's pardon. On this, Mr. G. wrote a letter to the emperor, stating the matter exactly as it had happened. Herein he pleaded that he was not the aggressor, or in fault, and refused to comply with the order, though, as he added, it should be at the hazard of his life. Any mutual apologies he did not decline, but his honour was his own. He sent a copy of this to the British ambassador, claiming his protection, &c. who thereupon transmitted it to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Grant was, soon after, released from confinement, and the adjutant was reprimanded, by Alexander, and shortly after desired to ask for his dismissal from the service. Mr. G. had a brother, also, a merchant, who had distinguished himself in the defence of Porto Ferrajo against the French.

Through an unaccountable inconsistency, Paul would act, occasionally, with a propriety truly worthy of his elevation. He was once driving along the Fontalka; when, making a sharp turn, the guard were not out in time. A heyduc was then sent to demand the sword of the captain on duty, which he refused. On this, the emperor jumped out of his sledge, and went on to ask the officer the reason. 'Sir,' said he, 'there

'there is a law in our military Stave, forbidding an officer to give up his sword on pain of death; it was made by yourself.' Paul ordered the guard to be changed, and put the captain under arrest. But on due enquiry, and further consideration, he sent for the officer, and gave him an extra rank as a reward for his fidelity.

Among other captives, Tiran, though adjutant to Alexander, was sent to Siberia, for uttering some expressions derogatory to the French government. This officer had been ciceroni to the Duke of Gloucester, when in Russia. Whatever pleased the duke, or took his fancy, was ordered for him, on the spot, so that he loaded a small barge with the presents he received.

On Mr. Yeames being made consul for the Black Sea, and Mr. R. Forrester agent for the British government, they made an arrangement with Mr. Eaton for supplying wood to the English fleet in the Mediterranean. They purchased a tract of land, were put in possession of it, and the contract was confirmed by the senate. Against this, Salihoop petitioned the emperor, falsely pretending, that the wood was worth much more. 'And, besides,' said he, 'if this timber gets into the hands of foreigners, where is our fleet in the Black Sea to be supplied?' Alexander ordered the sale to be annulled, and the estate to be taken out of the hands of its new proprietors, who got back their money, but it was in about seven years. Salihoop's wife was sister to Madam Narishkin, Alexander's favourite. She had a pecuniary concern in the transaction. Dergavin, the minister, said such a thing was never known in Russia; the sale was good, by law, &c. This Salihoop burnt a small desk, containing the promissory notes of a Frenchman, who had long served the family, during his absence. A German, who had brought him a coach, was desired, by Salihoop, to step into an apartment, and he would fetch him the money; but, ordering his own horses to be put to the coach, he drove off with it and sold it. The German could never get, either his coach again, or his money.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PLAN, NEW and ORIGINAL, for PREVENTING the DESTRUCTION of TURNIPS by the FLY or BEETLE; by W. COWDRY.

MANY are the nostrums put forth to destroy the turnip fly or beetle, none of them have answered expecta-

tion; the following plan (without any additional expense or trouble,) will be found on trial to ensure a good crop of turnips, or any of the brassica tribe, provided the season is any ways congenial.

For rightly understanding what follows, it must be mentioned, that the ovum, or egg, of the fly, is deposited in the ground, and remains there during the winter. As the sun increases in heat, they are brought to maturity, according to the nature and situation of the land,—in some earlier than others, as it is more or less capable of receiving and retaining the solar heat.

By the land being ploughed and harrowed, the ova, or eggs, of the insect, are brought to or near the surface of the earth; and, being placed so as to receive the heat of the sun, they soon arrive to the pupa state, afterwards to the imago, or perfect form, just in time to destroy the crop of young turnips.

The only rational and natural method to counteract the mischievous effects of these voracious insects, is by close attention to the state of the insect in the land, and adopting the following precautions.

The land being dunged and ploughed, but not harrowed, after a few days, or a week, according to the warmth of the weather, examine the land, and see if there are any of the pupa or chrysalis of the insect coming to maturity: this will not require much time, as they will be found in great numbers, near to or within an inch of the surface. As soon as it is seen they are arriving at their perfect state, and before they are likely to emerge from the skin they are enveloped in, plough the land again, so as to throw what was before the upper surface, under the furrow, and as deep as possible, whereby the pupæ will be checked, and numbers of them perish for want of sufficient sun and heat to bring them to maturity. Then harrow the land, and sow the seed, and dress it in; but, in harrowing and dressing the land, it must be done in as careful and light a manner as possible, not to bring up any of the under part of the land, where the pupa or chrysalis of the insect is.

By doing this, the turnip-plant will have time to grow into the rough leaf, and be out of danger from the fly, if any should arrive at their perfect state, and make their egress out of the earth.

The seed should be steeped at least twenty-four hours in water to accelerate its vegetation.

The

The whole success of the plan will depend on particularly observing the pupæ of the insect, and burying them under the furrow.

Land ploughed or raftered before the winter sets in, and thereby bringing the ovum or egg near to the surface, will stand a chance of having many of the insects destroyed if the frost be severe; but, from the glutinous nature of the eggs, it appears they are capable of resisting, in a great degree, the effect of frost.

Many farmers, without knowing the real cause, raise a good crop of turnips, by giving their land, as they call it, one more ploughing than necessary; and, if they chance to do this when the pupa of the fly is coming to maturity, and burying them under the earth, they succeed; but it is by mere chance, and without their being aware of the real cause. A farmer, near to the one who by chance succeeds, pursues the same plan, and fails, owing to his ploughing the land again too late or too early.

It must be observed, that, after all the care taken in regard to destroying the fly, or preventing its arriving to maturity, a propitious season and kindly showers are essentially necessary to the production of a good crop of turnips.

This method being altogether novel, and different from any other held out, it is hoped, as the practicability of it is easy, that the agriculturists will embrace the opportunity of trying it during the ensuing season, as there is every reason to believe, from the number of ova or eggs of the fly observed in the earth, that they will this year be unusually numerous.

This method can be carried into effect without any additional expense or trouble; and, should its results give satisfaction, of which there is no doubt, and being now made public for the general good, the discover will leave it to the generosity of the agriculturists for any remuneration they may think him entitled to.

February 12, 1824.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of a JOURNEY ACROSS the ISLAND of NEWFOUNDLAND, by W. E. CORMACK, ESQ. in a LETTER ADDRESSED to EARL BATHURST, and PRINTED in BREWSTER'S JOURNAL.

IN the beginning of September 1822, I left Smith's Sound, at Random Island, accompanied only by one

Micmac Indian; and, attended by two of that tribe, reached St. George's Harbour in the beginning of November. I encountered more impediments in accomplishing the undertaking than were contemplated at setting out. These chiefly arose from having to walk round numerous lakes, which, in the eastern division of the island, are generally surrounded with wood; and from the ground being covered with snow, to a considerable depth, after the 15th of October.

The first rocks we met with were granite and porphyry. These were succeeded by alternations of granite and mica-slate, which, in their turn, were replaced by granite. Granite, sienite, porphyry, mica-slate, clay-slate, and quartz-rock, occur in the district occupied by Melville Lake. In the same district there are several kinds of secondary sandstone, belonging, probably, to the coal and red sandstone formations. The primitive rocks extend onwards to Gower's Lake. The shores of this lake bear a strong resemblance to the shores of Fresh-water Bay near St. John's. This lake has also a dry stony bar, or bank, about its middle, running nearly across from its north-west side; the other has a bar extending across, and separating the fresh water from the salt.

From Gower's Lake, by Jenette's Lake, Emma's Lake, Christian's Lake, Stewart's Lake, Richardson's Lake, the country is almost entirely of old rocks, apparently of the primitive class; the only indications of secondary rocks being the agates near Gower's Lake, the basalt at Emma's Lake and Jenette's Lake, and the indication of coal and iron near Stewart's Lake. The serpentine deposit is succeeded by a great tract of granite, gneiss, and quartz, which extends from Jameson's Lake, by Bathurst's Lake, Wallace's Lake, Wilson's Lake, King George the Fourth's Lake, to St. George's Harbour, in the Bay of St. George, on the west coast of the island.

About the centre of the island are several ridges of serpentine. Here this rock is seen in all its beautiful and numerous varieties; and this occurs particularly on the shores of Serpentine Lake. The Serpentine Mountain and Jameson's Mountain also abound in this interesting mineral.

The west coast is by far the richest in minerals. There is coal of a good quality in St. George's Bay, about eight miles

miles from the sea-coast, up the South Barrasway River. There are several salt springs: one about two miles from the sea-coast, up another Barrasway River, some miles north of that where the coal is found; another, a few miles still farther north, up what is called Rattling Brook; and a third at Port-a-Port. There is a strong sulphurous spring, close to the sea-shore, about a mile north of the Barrasway River where the salt-spring first mentioned is found, (apparently what is called the Second River by the chart). Gypsum and red ochre abound between these rivers and Flat Bay, at the sea-shore; and the former is also found some miles within the country. There is a dark grey-coloured marble found at Bay of Islands; but, from report, in no great quantity near the coast. The soil of St. George's Bay is good, and not so rocky as in most parts of the island.

There does not appear to be any good soil in the interior. It is almost invariably peat-marsh, more or less wet according to situation, the more elevated parts being rocky. The stunted woods almost invariably indicate its poverty. The short summer does not allow the sun sufficient time to draw out, even from the more elevated sloping districts in their natural state, the wet of the preceding winter. The best soil in the island is near the sea-coasts, particularly the banks next to the mouths of some of the large rivers.

The eastern half of the interior is a low picturesque woody country, traversed northerly and southerly by successive ridges of low hills. The western half is mountainous, often rugged, barren, and nearly destitute of wood; but the mountains here do not lie in ridges, nor in any particular direction, and the lakes and rivers are much larger than to the eastward.

The most extensive lake in Newfoundland is called the Bay of Islands Lake, said by the Indians to be sixty miles long. The second is called the Lake of the Red Indians. The largest river is Exploit River. The river of East Bay, in the Bay of Despair, admits of the Micmac Indians taking up their birch-bark canoes from the sea-coast to Serpentine Lake. After that, they go on their hunting excursions, from lake to lake, in skin canoes, by means of the rivers, and, occasionally, by portages. From St. George's Bay there is a portage of upwards of twenty miles to George the Fourth's Lake,

before the Indians enter upon the great lakes of the interior.

In a botanical point of view, the interior does not appear to be particularly interesting, after having examined the country near the sea-coast. The island altogether, however, affords a wide field for research to the botanist, particularly as to shrubs. The naked parts of the country, in general, including the marshes, exhibit appearances of having been once wooded. Roots and trunks of trees are generally found under the surface. Many are of larger dimensions than any now growing in their vicinity. They have evidently been destroyed by fire; and from the poor soil in this cold region several centuries seem necessary to produce a forest of any magnitude. A thin wiry grass, with lichens and mosses, cover the marshes; and these, with whortleberry bushes, and several diminutive shrubs, predominate on the higher unwooded districts. Spruces, larch, and birches, compose the woods. The pine is seldom seen, and is commonly so stunted or shrubby, as to be of little value for timber. The mountain-ash is sometimes met with. The only good timber in Newfoundland grows near the sea-coasts, and particularly on the banks of the large rivers, where the best soil is found.*

The western division, being nearly destitute of wood, affords pasture to numerous herds of deer (the *Caribou*). Of these animals there are here many thousands; indeed, the country seems covered with them. They migrate eastward to the woody districts in winter, and return westward very early in spring. Their flesh forms almost the sole subsistence of the Indians.

Beavers have, in former times, abounded in all the woody districts; and, in some places, considerable numbers of them are still found, particularly north of the Bay of Despair and Fortune Bay, and in the vicinity of White Bay.

The other wild animals of the country are not numerous, except foxes, near the sea-coast.

Geese, ducks, and gulls, with some other aquatic birds of passage, breed in considerable numbers in the interior. They collect in flocks, and leave it for the coast, as soon as the ponds are frozen over.

The Micmac Indians visit the interior chiefly

* The centre of the island is in $48\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. lat.

chiefly in pursuit of beavers. They generally allow the different districts where these animals are found, a periodical respite of three years, visiting them alternately in the autumn, in small hunting parties. On these occasions the Indians generally take their families with them. The canoes used on the lakes are partly from necessity, and partly for the sake of convenience, made of basket-work, covered over outside with deer-skins; the latter requiring to be renewed commonly once in six weeks. In construction, these canoes resemble those of the ancient Britons.

The whole number of this tribe in Newfoundland does not, in as far as I could learn, much exceed 100. They are generally divided into three bands; one at Flat Bay in St. George's Bay, one at Great Cod Bay river, and one at Bay of Despair, near Weasel Island. Part of them occasionally resort to two or three favourite places on the coast.

The attention of government has several times been turned towards endeavouring to open an intercourse with the Red Indians. All attempts hitherto to accomplish this object have been unsuccessful. The failure may, on very good grounds, be attributed to the interference of the Micmacs. The latter are jealous, lest, if any intercourse were established with the English, the others should share in the fur-trade. To prevent this, they take most effectual methods of impressing these timid creatures with a dread of their fire-arms, and of leading them to entertain the same fears from the fire-arms of the English.

The Red Indians are not numerous. Judging from the extent of country which they inhabit, their number cannot exceed a few hundreds. They do not appear to go now farther south into the interior than the vicinity of the Great Lake, the shores of which they inhabit, and which bears their name. They communicate with the sea from this lake by Exploit River.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES of RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.
(Continued from vol. 56, p. 506.)

AT the beginning of the fourth epoch, the famous Hildebrand ascended the pontifical throne, under the name of Gregory VII. In the exercise of his authority over Christian princes, he indulged in such horrid excesses and barbarous practices as are scarcely cre-

dible. The Emperor Henry III. who had been denounced as an heretic by the revolted Saxons, not appearing to his citation, was excommunicated and deposed by this pope, and another sovereign chosen by his appointment.

Here it may be necessary to remark, that, from the division of the two empires (Roman and Constantinopolitan,) to the eleventh century, the Western Church had constantly enjoyed a profound peace; or, if it was ever slightly interrupted, it was not by heretics or heresies. But, when the union which had existed between the popes and emperors was infringed, there was nothing to prevent or prohibit the most impassioned and tumultuous dissensions. The popes and their numerous partisans were for extending the authority of the church beyond all reasonable limits; the emperors were for fixing bounds to it. These contests gave rise to the heresies (so miscalled) of the Arnaudists, Vaudois, and Albigeois or Albigenses, far more formidable than any that had preceded them, which were confined to certain mysteries of the faith; but the sectaries of the twelfth century boldly attacked the Romish church in its most vulnerable parts,—its morals, discipline, and, more especially, the authority which it had assumed.

The Crusades, in every thing that related to the morals of their institution, tended to check all free, open, unreserved discussion, by dogmatically proscribing the Mahomedan religion. The Roman pontiffs extended the principle to the heretics of Christian states; and under Alexander III. his legate, the Abbot de Clairvaux, was seen at the head of an army of fanatics, carrying fire and sword into some of the finest provinces of France.

Pope Lucius II. not finding the success that was expected from this crusading expedition, with a view to exterminate the Leonists (*les pauvres de Lyons*), and other heretics of Narbonese Gaul, assembled a great council at Verona in 1184, wherein the Emperor Frederic I. would assist. This council adopted very rigorous measures: a decree passed, that the counts, barons, and other lords, under the obligation of an oath, should use every means to discover and to punish heretics; in failure of this, to be excommunicated, and to lose their lands and employments. An oath was also imposed on the inhabitants, generally, to denounce to the bishop, or his delegates, all suspected persons,

persons, or such as held assemblies in secret. The bishops were to visit in person all the towns and villages of their dioceses twice a-year: heretics declared such by the bishops, or who would not confess their crime, were to be delivered over to the secular arm; and the favourers of heresy were to be declared infamous for ever, and deprived of their employments.

As a consequence of these resolutions, and instigated by the legate of the Holy See in Spain, Alphonso II. king of Arragon, banished all heretics, without distinction of sects, from his dominions, and forbade his subjects to afford them an asylum; any failing herein were to have their goods confiscated, as guilty of *lese majesty*, a species of treason. These ordinances were renewed, three years after, by his son Peter II. who moreover allowed all sorts of ill-treatment to be inflicted on the persons of heretics, except mutilation and death.

The prosecution of heretics was yet in the hands of the bishops; it remained to establish an ecclesiastical corps, distinct from the episcopal, and immediately dependent on the popes. To this authority, kings and other sovereigns were obliged to submit, under pain of excommunication, and being deprived of their dignities. This was not carried into effect till the beginning of the thirteenth century.

The accession of Innocent III. to the pontificate, in 1198, forms a memorable epoch for the history of the Inquisition. This pontiff was not only capable of supporting the pretensions of his predecessors, but of extending and fixing them on a more stable basis. Dissatisfied with the conduct of the bishops, he dispatched commissaries to search and make enquiries, and found means to render in a manner null the episcopal authority, though at first communicating counsels and designs with the bishops. Lest he should meet with hindrances, the pope would not directly institute a permanent and perpetual corps, but created temporary powers, in hopes that time would consolidate and complete his work.

In 1203 this pontiff appointed Pierre de Castelnau and Raoul, both monks of Citeaux, in Narbonese Gaul, to preach against the heresies of the Albigenses, which they did with some success. Soon after, the pope, conceiving the times favourable, began to introduce into the Catholic church, inquisitors, independent of the bishops, and who

were to assume the power of prosecuting heretics. For this purpose he nominated, as his apostolical legates, the Abbot de Citeaux, and the monks Pierre and Raoul: all who refused submission, after excommunication, were to have their goods confiscated, and their persons proscribed.

About the same time, the pope wrote to Philip II. king of France, and to his eldest son Louis; also to the counts, viscounts, and barons, of the kingdom, to prosecute heretics, and to take possession of the goods of such as favoured heresy. To stimulate them, plenary indulgences were promised, similar to those granted for combating infidels in the Holy Land.

Philip II. received this invitation with cool indifference, and would have no concern in the carrying it into effect. As to the Counts de Toulouse, de Foix, de Beziers, de Carcassonne, and de Comminge, finding the Albigeois prodigiously on the increase, they refused to banish quiet and submissive subjects, lest the population and prosperity of their states should suffer damage. But a still greater obstacle to the efforts of the pope's legates arose from the bishops, who could not but be exceedingly averse to such a mission; and the monks of Citeaux had very little success. Not at all discouraged, however, they soon, in conjunction with twelve other monks of their order, and two zealous Spaniards, that afterwards became famous, one under the name of Diego Acebes, bishop of Osma, and the other under that of St. Dominic de Guzman, renewed their prosecution of the heretics.

As the lords of Provence and Narbonese Gaul were very backward in executing the sanguinary orders of the Holy See, and as the most powerful among them, Raymond VI. count of Toulouse, seemed to be ever eluding them, Pierre de Castelnau threatened him with excommunication; but he had not time to put his threat into execution, being himself assassinated by the Albigeois. This furnished the pope with a pretext for organizing a second crusade against the heretics, and to be directed especially against the Count de Toulouse. Simon, count de Montfort, was to command the crusaders.

It was in France, in the year 1208, during the reign of Philip II. and under the pontificate of Innocent III. that the Inquisition may be said to have been first established. This antichristian institution soon after traversed the Alps

Alps and Pyrenees, exercising every where an authority without bounds, and becoming formidable to kings, as well as to their people.

It is not easy to calculate the numbers of the Albigeois condemned to the flames, or immolated on the altars of a religion which breathes only mildness and mercy,—characters impressed on it by its divine founder.

In 1215, Innocent III. convened another General Council, which took the name of the Fourth of the Lateran. This pope had decrees enacted here against heretics, much more extensive and severe than those of the Council of Verona. The delegated inquisitors were formally authorised to act, either in concert with the bishops or without them, as had been already done: the death, however, of the pope intervened; and it was reserved for his successors to raise a more permanent superstructure on the foundations which he had laid.

Some months prior to the death of Innocent, St. Dominic had repaired to Rome; and, his zeal rendering him agreeable, he procured from the pope a license to found an order, that was professedly to preach against heretics. Hereupon Dominic de Guzman proceeded to organize the fraternity known by the name of Dominicans, imposing on them the rules of St. Augustine. It was this Dominic who set on foot an armed body, sometimes called the soldiers of Christ, whose successors afterwards made themselves terrible under the name of Familiars of the Inquisition.

The Dominicans were to live in solitude and retreat; to make vows of poverty in their clothing and monasteries, as also of mendicity and humility; they were to renounce all the ties of relationship and old acquaintance, so as to have no consideration for any. Their family-names were to be dropped. All circumstances combined to render them hard, inflexible, and pitiless; for it was meant to form a tribunal more rigorous than any ever yet heard of. The crabbed austerity of their rules, as exemplified on their own persons, must tend to warp them from any feelings of compassion towards their neighbours.

Honorius III. successor to Innocent, was so well satisfied with the conduct of St. Dominic and his companions, that he sanctioned the propagation of the order in all the states of Christendom; and the Dominicans soon had establishments in Spain and Italy. The Inqui-

sition was not introduced into Spain at the same time with the Dominican friars, as many authors have reported: it was not established there till about the year 1232. But already, about the year 1221, symptoms of heresy appearing in the capital of the states of the church, Honorius had issued a decree against heretics in Italy, and procured the sanction of a civil law to it from the Emperor Frederic II. Three years after, the Inquisition was in full force throughout all parts of Italy, except the republic of Venice and the kingdom of Naples and Sicily.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS in reference to THEATRES, their PERFORMERS and PERFORMANCES.

THE question, whether the stage is or is not good in its tendency to society? has been discussed at debating-rooms, and in many periodical prints: some have decided in favour of, and others against, dramatic amusements. Those who have defended the stage, all allow that their defence rests upon propriety of management in every department of the theatre. Thus, sir, I ground my remarks upon a like necessity, that if the stage is useful in forming a standard of taste,—if useful in holding the mirror of fashion to mankind,—if useful by delineating passions, and showing the consequent relations to which their influence is susceptible,—then its crude redundancies and superfluous emanations must of necessity require examination, to be according to its original object, and which ought, therefore, to be submitted to the closest and most rigid scrutiny to be worthy of public patronage. The office of the Lord Chamberlain is to be censor of the stage, he acting in his Majesty's behalf, that nothing improper shall appear in any theatre. To prove that he is this censor, it would only require that political pieces should be submitted to his inspection. But are not national politics incompatible with national morals? The Chamberlain should examine a play as to its moral influence: if this were favourable, no harm could possibly arise to injure its political impression towards king or people. But, by the immoral sentiments which are scattered upon the stage, it is to be presumed that the Chamberlain either is unacquainted with the duties of his censorship, or

inattentive to the real happiness of society. The use of the stage hence becomes abused, and vice assumes the seat of virtue. He who says, "Stage performances *are* cultivated to a right object," has never studied human nature, nor is he fit to be an advocate in its behalf. But they are *not* cultivated to a right object. The playwright might, in the vicious qualifications of his heart, compose a dramatic piece; but, unless he were to guide his pen and thoughts into a pure channel of pleasantry and improvement, his efforts should be rejected. Let him *print*; the press would condemn his prurient wit, and destroy his demoralizing attempts. Thou, Lord Chamberlain, who art vested with a "little brief authority," and who receivest a handsome salary for the proper examination of plays committed to thy trust;—thou, who oughtest to be the conservator of the people's theatrical recreations, and to whom they appeal for the sacred obligations of lasting joy in the temples of the Muses;—my lord! exercise thy power, exert it for the public: without being fastidious, thou canst be manly,—without being sinister, thou canst be just.

The death of the late Mr. Larpent has occasioned Mr. Colman, so well known as a dramatic author and satirist, to be the Lord Chamberlain's deputy. That Mr. Colman is duly qualified, no person would deny: the question is whether, after he has been so familiar with modern writers, he will accept or reject a production which shall have the requisites to "please the many-headed town," and improve the grade of dramatic classification. Mr. Shee, the artist, has already fallen within Mr. Colman's jurisdiction; and, by a publication of the tragedy, proves his disapprobation also. A burlesque trifle, written by Mr. Walker, the author of "Wallace," which has been performed at Drury-Lane, was obliged to be altered in its title; so that, if Mr. Colman really wish to reform the stage without infringing upon the merits of genius, I do hope, sir, that much good will arise from his power, if skillfully applied in respect of new pieces. Next, with regard to revivals: I need not say that the language of many of our best old plays is not current in the nineteenth century. Thus, if that language be pruned, the wit is effaced, and nothing modern can be judiciously substituted. Then certainly the public ought not to

have the manes of libraries disturbed for representation, which is equal to conveying immorality by the press. Who that has seen "King John" represented this season at Covent Garden can approve the words and gestures of Mr. Charles Kemble in *Faulconbridge*? No modest female can sit comfortably to hear a man glory in his vices, and challenge his mother in the way *Faulconbridge* challenges *Lady Faulconbridge*. The revival of costume, in which decorum is duly observed, is praiseworthy; but if delicacy, either in words or actions, be infringed upon, nothing which a Chamberlain can do ought to be left undone, to scourge the impudent efforts of those who regard the treasury of a theatre more than the treasury of a human heart.

It is also to be feared, that very little independence is elicited from the criticisms of the newspapers. So that the editors receive the usual favours of admission to the places of public resort, they do not give themselves the trouble to lash the indecorous exuberance of folly, and afterwards vice. Thus, when a mutual understanding is established between editors and managers, the public are sufferers. Why, then, should the public, who rest their veracity upon what is said of new pieces, be misled? Those persons who do not much frequent theatres, of course, are told that virtue flourishes in a theatrical soil, and that it is fruitful in all good deeds. It has been proved that those public reporters, which have literally paid for their admissions, have told more truth, and opened their readers' understanding. I would not be thought to advocate puritanism, and lay an embargo upon national recreation; but I maintain it, that theatres in their present state are not the best schools of morality. Had I room, I would also raise an objection to that of *females* being *male* attired. Who is there amongst us that would like to see their wives or daughters "fret and strut their hour upon the stage" as heroes of the sock and buskin? Cannot a woman sing as sweetly as a heroine? Ought she not to support the feminine character, rather than assume the harder features of an Amazon? What shame can she feel? Where is her modesty? What example does she afford? Where is her taste? What opinion does she give to others? Where is her influence felt? Why is it permitted? Let the Lord Chamberlain decide. He who could

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could see so many flaws in the conduct of a late queen might surely discover those of an inferior cast, in the operations of actresses, who un-man themselves boldly.

J. R. PRIOR.

March 5, 1824.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION of MUNICH, by a recent TOURIST.

MUNICH is indebted to Count Rumford for the delightful English gardens by which its environs are embellished. What is still more important, however, is the establishment for the poor planned by him. Six hundred indigent persons are there gratuitously fed daily. Within the building is a secret passage, by which the bashful poor (*pauvres honteux*,) pass without being seen. They reach a wicket, which having opened, they place, on a board within, a small piece of money, and a basin; this is filled with soup of a good quality, and they receive, besides, a ration of excellent bread. Many respectable individuals, whose resources have in a great measure failed them, are thus fed at a very trifling expense. In this house economical stoves are fixed, to save fuel. The apartments are also warmed in the least expensive manner; and in each of them means are provided to sweeten and renew the air. In establishments of this nature, these means ought to be generally adopted. Wood being dear at Munich, small supplies of this necessary article are dealt out to the poor at a low price.

The hospital for men is directed with great ability by the friars of the order of Compassion. In addition to the means employed to purify the air in the poor-house, a machine invented by M. Hubert, counsellor of state and physician, has been introduced into this one destined for the sick, to disinfect the air of the wards. On their presenting themselves, the patients are received without any formality, and are supplied gratuitously with clothing, and whatever is necessary to their support. A similar establishment for women is confided to the nuns of St. Elizabeth, who are under the immediate protection of the Elector.

The establishment for the insane of both sexes is very superiorly administered. In it are to be seen the terrible and striking effects of the baneful influence of a monastic life, and of the forced celibacy which results from it. The inspector, M. Aner, is well qualified for this difficult and painful office;

and, in his treatment of these unfortunate beings, displays the necessary discernment and sensibility. He is firm, but friendly and kind to them; and is, besides, a profound observer. As he is deeply skilled in medicine, his observations on the cases of insanity under his care are extremely interesting. He keeps a diary of each individual; searches into the cause of his alienation of mind; and afterwards draws up a short biography of his patient, accompanied by remarks as just as they are profound. He is convinced that the primary causes of mental derangement are, for the greater part, pride in men, love in women, and in both sexes erroneous ideas respecting religion. I had constantly entertained an idea that the phases of the moon have a decided influence on the insane; and I was confirmed in my opinion, when I learned from M. Aner that the paroxysms of madness are manifested in these pitiable objects most violently at the full moon.

There is also at Munich an establishment, in which poor children are instructed gratuitously in the tenets of the Christian religion, on Sundays and festivals. Thus the days laid aside for divine worship are spent by them in an appropriate manner, while they are engaged at other times in occupations adapted to their taste and intelligence. One of the tasks in which these needy but industrious scholars are occupied, is the manufacture of mechanical instruments, several of which are excellent of their kind.

In this city, the regulations in cases of fire are brought to the highest perfection; and are so organized, that in an instant every thing is ready, and in motion, to afford the requisite aid.

Children found begging, whether in the city or in the country, are withdrawn from this degrading and dangerous state, and assembled in a house, where they are brought up at the expense of the government, in such a way as to be afterwards enabled to gain their subsistence: they are thus snatched from misery, and from the vices attendant on it. A drawing is made of each of these little unfortunates, such as he is at the moment he is found; and beneath are inscribed his name, his age, and the place of his birth, as far as these can be collected. These drawings are preserved in the establishment founded by Count Rumford. When his education is completed, and the youth is of an age to be put out apprentice, his portrait, as it

it was sketched at his entrance, is shown to him, and he is admonished as to his future conduct in life. The Elector visits these children annually on the day of his festival, and converses with them, enquiring into their capacity and progress: this visit is to them a subject of great emulation and rejoicing.

For four centuries past, the inhabitants of Munich have been actuated by a zeal truly philosophical, and to them this city is indebted for the greater part of the benevolent foundations by which it is distinguished. The most ancient of these is an hospital (*Hôpital du Saint Esprit*), in which the aged and infirm of both sexes, destitute of every other resource, are provided for. Not any kind of indigence exists which the citizens of Munich, without any co-operation on the part of the government, or of the nobility, have not sought to remedy, and which they have not relieved. Accordingly, not only fewer beggars and less misery are to be found there than elsewhere, but also a general expression of happiness and serenity. Joy is much more real, as well as more serene, when a good work has been performed. To administer, in the first place, to the wants of our suffering fellow-creatures, and then to seek the moderate enjoyments within our reach, is to act in conformity to the spirit of the Christian religion; from which all that we see at Munich seems to have emanated.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A GREAT outcry is made against the window-duty, as being one of the most obnoxious and unjust taxes which ever were charged. Some say it is almost blasphemy; because it is taxing the very light of heaven, which, above all things, ought to be as free to enjoy as the air we breathe. No doubt but it may appear a great grievance, if we only take this one-sided view of it. But, were we to see it in all its bearings, it would not then appear half so objectionable. What is it, in reality, more than a tax on the house, portioned out or regulated by the quantity of windows? As we must have taxes, I do not see why this is not equally as fair as any other, and much more so than that of "house by the rent."

The most unjustifiable system of taxation is that which does not equally bear on all who have equal means, and

where there is no scale made out, for every one to see that he does not pay more than his neighbour. But in the window-tax there is less room to complain of unfairness than in many taxes which are collected. In this case there is a regular scale laid down, that every one can refer to. No one need be imposed on: so many windows, so much money. If it be a small house, there are few windows, and the charge small. If it be a large one, there are more windows, and, very justly, more taxes. It is not the light which is taxed; it is the house, and the windows are selected as the best mode of judging of the value of such property. Not only that, but, by levying it on the windows, no house can be exempt from the tax.

One window is sufficient for a moderate-sized room, and that is big enough for a moderate person. A window more than is sufficient to light a room is a luxury or ornament, which is not absolutely necessary; and those who have it ought not to grumble to pay.

Taxes we must have, to support government; therefore it is of little consequence what is taxed, so long as that which is cannot be wholly disused by any one. For instance, if only bricked buildings were taxed, we should have very few more built; or, if chimneys were, some persons would contrive to do without them: but tax windows, and every one must pay.

The window-tax is no more oppressive on the tenant than the landlord: rents are regulated by the demand for houses. If the window and house tax had never been charged, but the same amount collected on some other article of general use, there is every probability that house-rent would still have been at the same price as it now is. There is no direct tax on wheat, yet we see it rises and falls in the same proportion as other things.

Let people prattle, and bluster, and grumble, as much as they choose, they cannot make the window-duty appear to be any thing else in effect but that of a property-tax on houses; and that upon as fair a principle as almost every other kind of tax.

That part of the assessed taxes, called "house by the rent," is one of the most objectionable and unjust taxes which we have. It is one which comes so direct and so close under the cognizance of every one, that every defect in the collection of it is easily and almost at all times seen. It is one which the present

sent system of management cannot regulate with equal justice to all parties. One person in every district is appointed to be the assessor, or to fix the rate. In one district we find that the maximum is the full rental of the house; in another only three-fourths; and in a third, perhaps only half. The Chancellor of the Exchequer sees the injustice of this, and suggests, as a remedy, that every assessor shall in his district rate all up to their full rental of the house and premises. Let it be attempted, and there will be then just as much dissatisfaction as there is at the present moment. In the first place I would ask, is it reasonable to suppose that any man, who is now employed as an assessor in any district, can ascertain the exact rental or value of every house in his district? In the second place, is it probable that he will make a distinct and minute survey of every house, inside and out? And thirdly, if he do not, is it likely there will be any thing like equal justice?

It may be said, that in this case the value of a place may be known by the rental; for the worth of a thing is what it will fetch, or what it lets for. Here there are still greater difficulties to encounter. How is he to know in all cases what it will fetch? Not by what is paid; because circumstances may induce one man to let ten or twenty pounds a-year lower to one person than to another, owing to a long-standing acquaintance, or the certainty of rent, or a premium being given. Another person may occupy his own house; in this case, who is to be the judge? for it requires great discrimination, and a good knowledge of the value of buildings. A comparison with a house of the same size, or similar one in outward appearance, will not always do; for the internal fittings, conveniences, and the situation, must be taken into account. Then there is the possibility of the assessor being partial to his friends, and a self-interest, perhaps, in being moderate in his assessment on some persons; and, on the contrary, enmity or revenge against others may cause him to be exorbitant. Besides, an increase of business, and an established trade in any line of profession, may cause an increase of rent above the ordinary value of the premises: in such a case, if the rental be the standard, it would be laying a tax on the trade of those only who are the most industrious.

But suppose all these objections are

only imaginary,—nothing of the kind happen,—all shall be rated fairly up to the time; the very next week it would be rated unfairly. For there is every day some one person or other adding and improving his property; therefore how is it possible for the assessor to know all the alterations and improvements which may take place? He must depend, and be guided, in a great measure, by the information of the tax-collector. You find, in almost every district, the collector is in some trade or profession. If you deal with him, perhaps he will not see your improvements; if not, probably he may endeavour to raise you higher than what you ought to be. After all, comes the day of appeal: then, if you have a friend in court, it may be well for you; those who have not, may be worse treated. If you possess a good deal of self-confidence, oratory, or a good long purse, you may then succeed much better than those who are comparatively poor, humble, and unassuming. All and every one of these things should be considered.

Every body knows that it is impossible to ascertain the fair rental of all houses and premises on the principle which has hitherto been pursued. Knowing this, and at the same time seeing the impracticability of collecting this tax with equal justice to all parties, it would be wise to take it off; and, if the amount of money cannot be spared, lay an additional charge on the windows. I have never yet heard a rational objection brought against the window-tax, which would not equally apply to every other kind of tax.

Mile-End; THOMAS SINGLE.
March 11, 1824.

— *For the Monthly Magazine.*
RECENT DISCOVERIES made in the
ANCIENT CITY of POMPEII.
THE excavations at Pompeii are proceeding slowly; there being but twenty workmen employed, and five waggons. Unfortunately, the ashes which fell in last October have overwhelmed parts that had been cleared; so that it is difficult to walk in the streets of the ancient city. The paintings, and certain other objects of art, are found to be impaired by their exposure to the open air; and it will be necessary to remove them to the Museum, or otherwise lodge them under shelter. Those in the Amphitheatre have, in a great measure, disappeared. A large edifice has been discovered, which the antiquarians

antiquarians call a Pantheon. It forms an oblong square, one of its narrowest sides serving for an entrance. On the ground-plot are three small chambers: the middle one contains niches, wherein have been placed the statues of Tiberius and Livia, dug out of the soil. The arms are wanting; the drapery is beautiful, and the execution elaborate; traces are visible of a red colour on the vestments of Tiberius. His statue appears to have held a lance.

The principal wall is decorated with a painting, in pretty good preservation; it evidently refers to the history of Romulus and Remus, to whom the shepherdess Lupa gave suck; the shepherd, standing by her, is contemplating the children with complacency, while a young she-wolf is couchant by them. In a kind of corridor, leading to the Pantheon, a little wall makes a separation, which appears to have been a vestry, wherein were suspended garments, close to marble tablets, with ciphers marked in the following manner and order:—*IX.IX.X.XL.III.V.IV.V.VI.III.II.I*. Above each tablet is a round hole, wherein are vestiges of hooks or nails of oxydated iron. All the tablets of the building are ornamented with paintings; they are mostly insulated figures, on a ground of dark red, and separated by landscapes, flowers, or other ornaments. One of the small chambers represents hunting-scenes, marine monsters, and various animals.

In front of the building is a court, surrounded by the portico, the bases of the columns are of white marble. They seem to have been just laid down; the columns, however, have not been discovered. In the middle of the court there still remain eight pedestals, which must have supported a small rotunda, as in the Temple of Serapis, at Puzzoli. Close to the entrance, the workmen have discovered a little casket, garnished with bronze, and containing 347 copper medals, 47 of silver, and 1 of gold; as also a silver ring; but the wood of the casket was completely reduced to a coal.

In another house, laid open by the excavations of 1823, a considerable number of wine-vessels (*amphoræ*) have been found; one of which had inscriptions on it, in small characters. A house adjoining had been a soap-manufactory; or, at least, all the articles necessary for the fabrication were found there; as also a heap of chalk, of peculiar whiteness and lustre. And, lastly,

a well has been found, a hundred palms in depth, with fresh water, somewhat stimulant, but which has not been yet analysed.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

ACCORDING to my promise, I now send you the conclusion of a poem, entitled "the Imperfection of Human Enjoyments," by the late Rev. T. Moss.

JAMES SCOTT.

Feb. 10, 1824.

Thus are the choicest blessings of the world
Imperfect, 'till we rise above the stars;
Where instantaneous all the gall of life
Is chang'd into unmix'd immortal sweets;
Where pleasure is from feculence refin'd,
And sublimated in the heaven of heavens.
Would we then have a foretaste of these
joys?

Let us withdraw our thoughts from the
poor streams

Of earthly bliss, and fix them upon God,
The fountain of true happiness and peace.
Let virtue be her guide, and let her light
Be as a Shechinah, or eastern star,
To lead us safe through all the labyrinths
That puzzle and perplex us on our road.
Then, whether plac'd on Lybia's parched
sands,

Or near inhospitable Caucasus,
A thousand mingled charms, the antepast
Of still more glorious fruits in brighter
skies,

Will greet our senses, and refresh our souls;
For innocence is Paradise below,
Where heaven displays a sunshine without
clouds,

And Pleasure scatters roses without thorns.
Would we have health, exempt from the
rude shocks

And dire erosions of a mind deprav'd?
'Tis the grand gift of Him whose powerful
arm

Can bring us to the grave, and raise us up;
Gift of transcendent value! far beyond
Imagination's sums, not to be gain'd
By temperance and exercise alone,
Nor to be purchas'd by Golconda's gems;
But chiefly earn'd by rectitude of soul.

A soul in health feels vigor in old age,
And, like the evergreen, with aspect calm
Mocks at the outrage of assailing snows;
For virtue is a nobler pectoral
Than physic, with its highest claims, can
boast;

It will support us when our strength shall
fail,

And other comforts lend their aid in vain;
It will dispel the horrors of despair,
Lift us above affliction's angry waves,
And, when arrested by Death's freezing
hand,

Will be our only armour of defence,
Our rock of safety, and our tree of life.
Would

Would we have converse that gives no disgust?

Let us, regardless of tumultuous life,
Speak oft to Him whose listening ear receives

The silent language of the pensive heart,
And the mute eloquence of every sigh.

Would we have honour, brighter than the arc

Of gaudy-colour'd Iris, or the sun
Blazing at mid-day? Let it flow from Him
Who in a moment can becloud their charms;

And, when their short-liv'd splendors are extinct,

Can shine on virtue with superior beams.

Would we have riches? Let it be our care
To dig for those that will create no pain,

That wax not old, and suffer not decay;

An interest in the everlasting God;

The deep unfathomable mine! replete

With endless wealth, and blessings infinite;

Portion of him, who long has sought to find

This hidden treasure of his heart's desire,

By actions uniformly great and good.

Would we have friends? Let us seek Him
whose smiles

Are truth itself,—whose love is without bounds;

Who if he promise will not disappoint;

Whose wisdom can direct our devious steps;

Whose fulness can supply our deepest wants;

Whose power can shield us from ten thousand ills;

Who can give happiness when other friends
Shall frown, and all creation is our foe.

Would we lay hold on the immortal palm,
And reign victorious o'er a hostile world,

Let us be virtuous, and the prize is gain'd.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCH of a JOURNEY through NUBIA
and NORTH ETHIOPIA; from the
JOURNAL of JOSEPH SSENKOWSKY,
a RUSSIAN TRAVELLER.

ON the 3d of April, 1821, we sailed from Philœ. Splendid moles, majestic colonnades, a great number of temples, the obelisk, relieved by the green palms interspersed among these ancient fabrics, form the most variegated groups on this island, and a panoramic view, contrasted with the black rocks of granite, rising from the Nile behind, which received a beautiful tint from the yellowish buildings of the island. This is the most picturesque place in all Egypt and Nubia, and is peculiar in its kind. But, in proceeding farther on the Nile, the rocks of granite, and hills of sandstone, draw so near the river, that agriculture is confined to its immediate banks. A narrow stripe of land,

ornamented by small groups of palm-trees, runs parallel with it, although the trees are neither so high nor so stately as in Egypt. In some places, the banks are entirely covered with blocks of granite; and nothing but the few palm-trees scattered among them, indicates the presence of man. The huts are concealed between the rocks; and, being small, (about five feet high and nine feet wide,) and built of fragments of rock of the same colour as the hills, they are not easily distinguished, even when close by them. The villages have no particular names; but the country consists of a succession of valleys, (*wadi*,) each of which bears its own designation. Steep hills rise from them on both sides, and form fields along the river. The chain on the right bank is called the Arabian, and that on the left the Lybian. Behind them are immense deserts of sand. Sometimes the wind will carry the sand over the hills which border the Nile, cover the cultivated fields, and change them into dreary wastes. In *Wadi Shellial*, and *Wadi Debod*, as far as *Dechmit*, a language is spoken, entirely differing from the Arabic; it begins near *Djebel Silsili*, beyond the cataracts, and is spoken at *Essuan*, and on the islands of *Elephantina* and *Philœ*. The cataracts of *Syene* are called, in the language of the people, *Shellial*; the language itself, *Shelliali*; and the people speaking it, *Shellialees*. The language spoken beyond *Dechmit*, to the other cataracts, and even to the borders of *Darfour* and *Dongola*, is called *Nuba*, and the inhabitants *Berberi* or *Barbara*, which denomination is used by the *Shelleli* as a nick-name. The Nuba language is pleasing to the ear; it has no harsh or guttural sounds; but, on the other hand, it has many that are nasal, peculiar to the African dialects. Most of their words end in *ongo* and *ingo*. In both the *Nuba* and *Shelliali* languages many Arabic words are found.

The *Shelliales*, although very dark, are not entirely black. They are very lean, although of a strong make, malicious, boisterous, lively and quick in their conversation, resembling, in some measure, their noisy cataracts. In *Wadi Debod* is a small temple, only seventy-five feet in length, in very good preservation. In front of it are three moles, in one line, which formerly served as entrances through as many walls, which seem to have surrounded the temple. Now the remains of the second wall

wall only are visible. This temple contains, besides the vestibule, seven chambers, of which the central one alone is sculptured. It seems to have been dedicated to Iris; and, its vicinity to *Philœ* convinces me, that it is on the scite of ancient *Parembolè*, which was only 16,000 paces from *Syene*. In *Wadi Dechmit*, and *Kartasa*, nine leagues from *Philœ*, the hills on both sides of the Nile become flat and low, and habitations are as scarce and wretched as the vegetable productions. In *Wadi Tapha*, (the ancient *Taphis*), the mountains become again higher; and, after having gradually withdrawn from the banks, they suddenly turn back to the Nile, appearing in the shape of a crescent to the very bed of the river. On this space the ancient city was built, of which two temples alone are left. Here is the first Nubian village, consisting of about twenty huts. For about three leagues, the Nile is so hemmed in by the rocks on both sides, that its breadth does not exceed thirty paces. The bed of the river is covered with granite rocks, some of which rise above the surface. One of the largest of these is called *Darmus*. It contains the ruins of an ancient village, or small fort, built of unburnt tiles, and having walls of some height and thickness. Nubia contains many similar ruins, which are called by the natives *Ebniet-el-Kufera*, (buildings of the infidels.) On the Eastern shore, opposite *Darmus*, other ruins are seen. The appearance of the scenery is wild and picturesque, resembling the cataracts of *Syene*, with the difference, that vessels may conveniently navigate between the cliffs. This pass is called *Bab-el-Keliawshi*, that is, Gate of the Valley of *Keliawshi*, which begins here. Beyond it the banks reassume their usual appearance; and stripes of land, from ten to twenty paces wide, appear covered with barley, (some of which had already been cut,) a species of wheat, called *dur*; wolf's beans, and Turkish beans, grew against the steep banks. In *Wadi Keliawshi* is a splendid temple, before which stand two very large *moles*, leading into a spacious yard surrounded by a colonnade, at the end of which is a beautiful sanctuary, surrounded by twelve large columns. The temple contains nine large rooms, ornamented with sculptures. *Keliawshi* (the ancient *Talmis*) is considered one of the most picturesque ruins in Egypt, and is the only one which will allow a comparison with

the grand ruins of Thebes. Enormous heaps of stones from the fallen vault, overthrown pillars, capitals of remarkable workmanship, impede the progress through the first yard in grand disorder. Some of the pillars, which have remained, remind the traveller of the six large columns of *Baalbek*. On beholding the immense masses of stone with which this temple was built, we are inclined to believe that it fell through its own weight. The paintings in the sanctuary, though injured in some parts, possess yet all the freshness of their colours; the faces of the gods are blue, those of the priests red, and those of the women yellow. In the first ages of Christianity, this temple being transformed into a church, all the sculptures were covered over with plaster, and painted with the figures of saints. Even to this day the head of a St. John is visible, on the last wall rising in the middle of the temple. A great number of Greek inscriptions, by pious travellers, in the time of Nero and Hadrian, assure us that this temple, probably built during the time of the Ptolemys, had been dedicated to the Sun; which, in some inscriptions, is *Manduli*; in others, *Serapis*. One long inscription is of one *Silko*, who calls himself King of all *Æthiopia*. He enumerates his campaigns, and tells the *Æthiopians*, that, if they should revolt again, he will destroy their temples and habitations, cut off the men, and lead the women and children into a severe captivity. Another temple is found in *Keliawshi*, cut in the rock, and divided into two parts. In the space leading to the doors of the temple, which was once adorned by a colonnade, is a piece of sculpture, representing, on a triumphal car, a warrior of extraordinary size storming a fortress. The people appear much smaller, and shepherds are seen flying into the woods, or climbing on rocks. In another part are prisoners with their hands tied behind their backs, who are being beheaded; sacrifices, and other religious rites, are visible at a distance.

Beyond *Wadi Keliawshi* the river again contracts, and is here called *Bab-abuchor*, Gate of the Valley of *Abuchor*, where we spent one night under the open sky. We see here a stone wharf, which seems to indicate the scite of a temple, or some other large place. Now it contains a considerable village, built on the sand which has rendered this spot an unfruitful waste. The flat
Lybian

Lybian hills stretch about a quarter of a league from the shore. In the midst of this sandy valley are a few stripes of land covered with vegetation, and irrigated by the Persian wheel from the Nile. Similar cases are found near many of the Nubian villages; for the greatest part of the country, down to the Nile, is covered with sand. A little above *Abuchor*, the cultivated declivities of the hills along the Nile form the whole of Nubia; the hills approach the river very closely, and form steeps of about sixty feet in height; they are all equally high and flattened down, and have but very few recesses or caves. Trees are scarce; they are confined to a few *liburnums*, and small groups of palm-trees.

In *Wadi Dandur* we saw a small temple in tolerable preservation; and, at about eight leagues from *Keliawshi*, we came to the village of *Girge*, (probably ancient *Tutzis*), inhabited by *Berbers*. According to the *Itener. Antonini*, the Lybian chain is in this spot about a league from the shore, and contains one of the largest temples in all Egypt and Nubia. The portico, which was likewise cut out of the rock, was formerly adorned by a colonnade of sandstone. Eight gigantic statues, twelve feet high, lean against the rock; but the place is so dilapidated, that only two of the figures can be distinguished. Large entrances lead into the first hall, which is ornamented with a double row of pillars on each side, against which six colossal statues, with the emblems of *Osiris* in their hands, are leaning. They are placed on lofty pedestals, and are twenty-one feet high; but they rather resemble giant-dwarfs than giants. The walls are provided with cavities, each of which contains three idols holding each other's hands. There are seven other apartments, the last of which contains four statues, of ordinary size, in a sitting posture. In the centre of the cavity is the altar. This enormous temple is much injured in all its parts; nevertheless, it contains more statues than any other. The bas-reliefs in it are much worse in their construction than those in any other cavernous temple; the stone, too, in which it is cut, consists of a soft calcareous mass, which is probably the cause of the piercing cold that reigns in its interior. On the other side of the river, opposite *Girge*, are immense ruins of brickwork on the side of the hill, evidently the walls of some large city, probably

Tutzis, to which this temple formerly belonged. These ruins are called by the natives *Semagura*. Owing to the unskillfulness of our sailors, we lost a mast, and our sail was torn, so that we were obliged to land near *Koshtambe*, where we spent the rest of the day in repairing our damage. Here is a small building, with a door consisting of three stones, of which those of the sides are five feet high; the centre-piece bears the usual emblem of eternity, a winged globe. Numerous ruins, covered with sand, testify the flourishing condition of this place in former times. The Lybian chain is here at a considerable distance from the bank, but all the surface of the interval is encumbered with sand. Only one small spot of cultivated ground is seen at a distance; which, with some hundred palm-trees, supports the inhabitants of this village. This must have been a populous place formerly; in Nubia, the site of towns cannot be altered; wherever the rocks drew farthest from the Nile, were also the most considerable towns,—which opinion is confirmed by the ruins and traces of temples.

Koshtambe contains 120 inhabitants. The Nubian huts are so low, as to allow of a sitting posture only in them. Both men and women (who, in general, are very handsome,) spend the whole day in the open air, under the weak shade of their trees, pulling wool, or cleaning *dur* or barley, and only at night withdraw to their houses. Their dwellings are surrounded by small circular clay huts, in which they keep their fowls, pigeons, and small stock of corn. Their whole property usually consists of two or three cows, and a pair of oxen; some goats or sheep, which sometimes occupy the same apartment with their master. Those that are rich have sometimes an ass or a camel. The nights are comparatively, very cold; although, in this period, the barometer never stood below 10° ; whilst at noon, in the sun, it stood at 42° without wind, it stood at 42° with a north-wind, at 35° . The wealthy Nubians wear, in the morning, white, or light blue shirts, which they purchase at *Essuan*; and a shawl thrown over the shoulders, finishes their dress. The boys remain naked till they are twelve years old, a circumstance which is also observable in the ancient Egyptian paintings. The whole dress of the girls consists of a thick leather fringe, five inches wide, called, in Arabic, *racha*, or *cherras*; in Nubian,

bian, *beive*; but, under the age of five or six, they do not even tolerate this encumbrance. Daughters of rich parents have their fringes ornamented with bells and small shells, which are obtained from the Bedouins (*Besharje*), who wander between the Red Sea and the Nile, for dates. The men, in general, wear nothing but a white linen apron, tied on the back. Sometimes their slender bodies are adorned by a woollen shawl, artificially thrown over the shoulders, and forming a fine contrast with their black skins. The features of the Nubians are rather regular; they are very different from the negroes, although many of them have the appearance of monkeys. These people show, unintentionally, in every motion and attitude of the body, a natural nobleness and pride, almost unattainable even by our best artists. A white linen cap, called in Egypt *takee*, covers their head; however, they in general wear their long hair curled, in the shape of a broad frizzled periwig, plaiting it in the centre of the head in thin tresses, which hang down on both sides. They employ for this purpose a very glutinous kind of pomatum, made of a fat species of clay mixed with oil. When melted by the sun, this pomatum diffuses a heavy smell. The tresses are longer with women, hanging down on both sides of the face like fringes. Married women dress like those of Egypt. The cloth they use is generally of a dark brown colour. Poverty clothed in this style, in rags, has a more hideous appearance than usual. All the Nubians, but especially the women, wear under the left shoulder leather purses containing amulets. The objects of luxury are very scanty with both sexes. The women wear bracelets of blue beads round their wrists, and sometimes round their ancles; a copper ring, with some bits of glass, through the nose, and a bead necklace. If some of them can afford two additional beads through the nose, and two large copper ear-drops, she considers herself peculiarly favoured. A woman so richly adorned, going in the morning with a vessel on her head to the Nile, would excite the bitterest envy among her companions. The men wear a smooth copper ring in the left ear. Small pipes, filled with green tobacco, grown by themselves, form their *kife*, or the highest sum of happiness known to the indolent nations of the East. Sometimes a cup, and an old coffee-

pot, may be met with at the houses of the *Sheich-el-beled*, (mayor of a village,) in which their wives prepare their coffee, which is sometimes given to them by travellers. On such grand occasions the *Kaim-mekama*, (that is, the soldier commanding the village in the name of the pacha,) together with the most intimate friends, are invited, who, dressed out in their shirts, show, in their proud demeanour, the value of such a distinction.

Two leagues beyond *Koshtambe* is the beautiful temple of the ancient town of *Pseleis*, *Pselcha*, or *Pselche*, now called *Dacke*. This truly fine edifice was dedicated to *Taut*, the Mercury of ancient Egypt, which may be traced from the numerous inscriptions on the moles. The bas-reliefs are equally beautiful with those of *Dendera*, though we may trace three epochs in the architecture of this temple, as well as in its ornaments. It may be supposed that the sanctuary was built first, and that the other parts were added subsequently. Two high moles, yet rough in the inside, contain a great number of small apartments, which were probably inhabited by the priests. They formed, subsequently, a refuge for monks, who sought consolation in their sufferings from the sign of the holy cross, which they engraved in them. The temple must have served as a Christian church, which may be supposed from the plaster with which the mythological figures are covered. A wall, four feet high, surrounds the whole edifice.

On the right banks of the Nile, beyond *Dacke*, are seen the ruins of an ancient city, whose walls of unburnt tiles are tolerably thick and high. This place is called *Kubban*, probably the ancient *Metacompsa*, situated on the borders of Egypt and *Æthiopia*. A small Nubian village, with low huts, lies close to these ruins. The Nile, which, from the cataracts of Syene to *Koshtambe*, lies nearly along the meridian, bends here considerably to the southwest. *Wadi-Kosti* has preserved its ancient name of *Koste*, as well as the ruins of the temple which once adorned this city. Another temple, small and uncovered, is found in *Wadi-Mucharrage*; and, according to the inscription, had been dedicated to *Serapis*.

The walls within are surrounded by a colonnade, but the pillars are without capitals, the building having never been finished; but every thing indicates, that it was an edifice raised by Greeks. They

They understood how to give a charm to the melancholy heaviness of Egyptian architecture, whose principal beauty consists in solidity and size. The southern wall of this temple is fallen down, which imparts to it a picturesque appearance, especially in the dreary waste in which it is situated, and where all vegetation is confined to a crooked palm-tree. Near the bank of the river are the ruins of another edifice. Probably this was the scite of ancient *Hierasyeaminos*, or *Sycaminos*. A little farther is the small village of *Bishbe*.

In *Wadi-Medin*, and *Sebua*, and a little farther, the banks assume a different appearance. On the east, the hills of black sand-stone rise close from the shore in pyramidal shapes; whilst, to the west, the rocks are flat, and covered with yellow sand almost to the edge of the river. The vegetation is confined to a narrow green stripe of land, from two to three paces wide, on both sides of the river, and consists of a few liburnum-trees, and shrubs of wolf's-bane habitations there are none. *Sebua* contains the ruins of a temple, which is rather majestic than beautiful. Two rows of sphynxes, before whom are two statues of priests, of nearly the usual size, lead to spacious moles, to which the large doors were fixed leading to the interior of the fabric. Two statues, twelve feet high, which stood near the gate, are overthrown. The wall is ornamented by a row of pilasters, against which colossal statues are leaning. The temple is almost entirely choked up with sand; and, in taking the plan of it, I could only measure the outside of which, tracing the remainder by the rules of symmetry, which, however, was not strictly observed by the Egyptians. Next begins *Wadi-el-Arab*. The banks change again: to the west the hills become more elevated, whilst, in the east, the rocky shore becomes nearly flat; but at a little distance low hills may be seen, covered by the sand of the desert; which, by the prevailing north-west wind, is driven on the opposite chain. This sand, flying over the low hills, falls against the steep eastern shore, where it forms a fine contrast with the dark hills behind. A little farther the country becomes more pleasant; the steep western bank is bordered by a row of liburnum-trees; the eastern bank bears some small palm-trees, and here and there one sees small butts formed of plaited reeds or of mud. There is animation on all sides;

the population is numerous, the water-wheels continue their rumbling noise through the whole night, and the number of crocodiles is less.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

TRAVELS of the BROTHERS BACHEVILLE
in various COUNTRIES, before and
after the UNHAPPY RESTORATION of
the BOURBONS.

I AM now drawing near the epoch of my proscription. I shall say nothing of the abdication of Napoleon, or the possibility of dislodging the foreign troops from Paris; but something remains to be said of that terrible army which allowed itself to be disbanded without resistance, exhibiting an example of submission to the laws of the country.

This army, which had retired on the other side of the Loire, was nearly 90,000 strong, men of all arms. A great number of the moveable National Guards were as yet under arms; we were capable of making a stout resistance on our own ground for some time; at the end of which, throwing our *materiel* into the mountains of Auvergne and the Cevennes, we might have acted on the offensive. The presence of foreigners would not fail to exasperate the most timid. We were not ignorant of all this, and often regretted that authentic information, respecting matters of fact so important, was not communicated to those in power; or otherwise, that, whatever might be their sentiments, they were disposed to remain in ignorant apathy. We submitted, as public-spirited men disposed to resign our advantages,—not to involve the country in an opposition, disapproved of by the recognised authority. It was disarming and putting ourselves at the discretion of our enemies,—sacrificing our own opinions, and a legitimate desire of vengeance. The sacrifice was great, but it was demanded of us in the name of duty, and we offered it without hesitation.

The separation of these old warriors was properly a political work, but actual observation only could present a just idea of the bitter tears flowing from those by whom we may well think and know it could not be relished. The disbanding would have been no easy task,—foreigners then being masters of France; but the honourable toils of our illustrious band were terminated by the mild eloquence of saying, "This point gained,

gained, will be a great advantage to the country."

I then joined my brother, who had served in this short campaign with his usual courage and ability; and, content to forget the sounding names of glory, the trappings, the glittering grandeur of military costume, the ambition of associating with the great, the mighty of the earth, like self-governed men, we retired to the peaceful state of a quiet life, in our own hearths or fire-sides, which we re-entered Nov. 11, 1815.

On the left bank of the Saone, a few leagues before we arrive at Lyons, on the back of a hill covered with vineyards, a little town rises like an amphitheatre, commanding one of the finest prospects that France exhibits. I know persons who have daily enjoyed it for twenty years, with all the genuine emotions of high curiosity, and yet their minute criticism has certainly not renounced this opinion, and I suppose it is what will not quickly be done. As to the town, it is ill planned, very indifferently built in general, and the pavement consists of sharp-pointed flints, that cannot but be injurious to the feet.

Hence we survey the Saone, covered with a crowd of boats; some conveying southward the wheats of Burgundy, and the timber of La Bresse; others taking northward the olives, soaps, brandies, of Provence, and the cottons of the Levant. Its banks present to view one of the most delightful and picturesque scenes. In its course, it runs through a long range of vast meadows, enriched by a multiplicity of diversified hills and mountains of the fertile Beaujolais, at a certain distance.

In this town, so agreeably situated, Trevoux, the ancient capital of *Les Dombes*, I passed my early youth with my brother, whom I am now doomed to see no more. There, in 1815, after depositing our arms on the altar of our country, we expected after our return to enjoy some repose, till the public service should again call us forth to duty.

I never imagined that I had any resentments to look for on the score of politics. I had, indeed, accompanied Napoleon to the Isle of Elba, and had re-entered France with him; but the Generals Druot and Cambronne had been tried and solemnly acquitted, and I only executed their orders. The idea of persecution never once suggested itself; and, in retiring to my native country, I meant to settle or fix my abode in it for a long time.

My brother felt himself in the same circumstances as when, previous to the 20th of March, to be employed in time of peace was not an object of desire. Both of us had been so long employed in distant warfare, acting our parts in the field or in high-raised battlements, and the laboured mound, that a sort of revolution had rendered our tempers and pursuits dissimilar to what they were. A change in our minds made us particularly to pant for rest,—earnestly, enthusiastically, to desire a little rest,—content with the *modicum* of our half-pay. We had no other cause of regret than what was common to every true-hearted Frenchman,—the presence of foreigners on our natal soil.

Amidst the groupe of relations and friends, to whom our rights and interests were as dear as their own, our situation was far from being disagreeable; when, by an ill starred accident, though an innocent victim, I fell a sacrifice to political spleen of a most despicable kind, and degrading, indeed, to human nature; such, however, as is evinced by persons, who very often, under the pretence of governing, unworthily direct and administer public affairs so as to prove ruinous to the best houses and families, and a calamity to the country at large.

A ministerial ordonnance, counter-signed Feltre, deprived me, in the month of November, not only of my half-pay, but of rights acquired by my preceding services, for having taken part with Napoleon. How odious does such a minister make his character appear on the stage of public opinion! When will the time come when all the people, collectively, in the middle and lower ranks of life, will rise up, as it were by one general impulse, to correct the faults, vices, and crimes, exhibited by certain persons in high life? Is it right for such degraded beings to derogate from the merits of men, who, in an honourable profession, have so exerted themselves as to vindicate the reputation and glory of their country? That with a single stroke of their pen, in a jocose way, they should direct the keenest strokes of malignity against those who, for twenty years successively, have been bravely and fortunately acquiring certain privileges, in a manner, at the sword's point. Is an officer, then, to be dismissed, like a *valet de chambre*, under these circumstances, and from situations which he has well deserved to fill? I well know the censures which those
unwise

1824.]

unwise politicians, the English ministers, have incurred, and might have escaped, had they not used so dishonourably that respectable officer, Sir Robert Wilson. I am giving a just statement of the opinions of all that I have taken the pains to consult; and can record it with truth, that his dismissal was considered an infringement on the privileges of military society; and that in that transaction more attention was paid to the true spite of a party spirit, merely political, than to the authority of the laws, which alone should have given it birth; and, farther, that it was trampling down the very essence of justice,—that it was attacking the English constitution in front,—striking at the foundations,—attempting to turn the operation of principles fixed in the centre of it against itself. What was it but to all mankind marking, branding, or distinguishing, the military genius and character as adapted to a race of men the most abject in the eyes of virtuous citizens,—that of vile mercenaries?

I submitted in silence to the loss of my military rank and property; and malevolence itself, however unsufferably strained, could find no fault with my conduct. I frequently was accustomed to go to Villefranche, where my mother was born, and where I possessed the moiety of a house that I wished to dispose of; to supply, by some means of industry, the loss of my half-pay. It was easy, however, to throw me into the Provost's Court, under some pretext of caballing; and a determination was taken to arrest me, not at Trevoux, but at Villefranche.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS of the EMPRESS CATHERINE II. between the YEARS 1763 and 1768.

THESE letters, the greater part of which are from the pen of this celebrated woman, were addressed to Count Rumjanzow, during the most eventful period of her reign. They display, more than any other document that has come to our knowledge, her real policy and designs. Like Queen Elizabeth, she knew how to select the ablest men for the execution of her great purposes: and like her,—perhaps in a still greater degree,—she understood the secret of captivating their minds and hearts, in order to make them as pliable as she could wish.

Rumjanzow began his military career during the seven-years' war; and possessed the confidence of the successive sovereigns of Russia, Elizabeth Petrowna and Peter III. On the accession of Catherine, however, Rumjanzow, who had been destined to the command of the army against the Danes, was removed for a time; and, imagining that he had fallen into disgrace, he requested permission to retire from the army. But Catherine could not afford losing so valuable an officer, whose merit her quick eye had already taught her to appreciate. She therefore on this occasion wrote the following letter to him:—

Mr. General Rumjanzow; I have received your letter, in which you request your dismissal. I have considered that I must necessarily come to an understanding with you, and open to you my thoughts, of which you seem to be entirely ignorant. You judge of me by the old practice, by which personality ever superseded the qualities and the merit of every individual; and imagine that your preceding favours will now be a reproach to you, and a means for your enemies to strengthen themselves against you. But permit me to tell you, that you know me but little. Come here, if your health permits it; you will be received with all the distinction due to your rank and the services you have rendered to your country. But do not imagine that I wish to keep you, by this letter, in the service against your inclination: I am far from having such a thought. Not only every general of long service, but every Russian nobleman, may dispose at his pleasure of his service and retirement; and, far from wishing to curtail this prerogative, I shall take every opportunity to strengthen it. But this I write only that we may understand each other, and you may clearly see my intention. When, at the time that another was sent in your place, circumstances seemed in confusion, (and indeed were so,) which perhaps induced you to suspect that I entertained mistrust towards you, it must be ascribed to those circumstances, which are now past, and of which not a trace has remained in my mind. Therefore, in expectation of another letter from you, in which you will tell us, whether you wish to fulfil the ardent desire of your whole family to see you, or whether you adhere to the subject of your former letter, I shall remain, in either case, unchangeably your well-affected

CATHERINE.

Moscow; Jan. 13, 1763.

Autograph.

Mr. General R.—From your letter of the 31st of January, I see that you hope soon to return here. Seeing your intention

tion from this, I have, in order that you may not think yourself forgotten during your absence from here, this day appointed you to the division of Esthonia; and hope, at the same time, to have the pleasure of seeing you soon. I remain constantly your well-affected

Moscow;

CATHERINE.

March 3, 1763.

Autograph.

Count Peter Alexandrowitch,—I send you, with this present, Teplow, with whom I wish you to have a great conversation in Little Russia.

CATHERINE.

Nov. 15, 1764.

Ukase to Gen. Rumjanzow.

To your report of 18th of May, I answer, 1. All towns in Little Russia, which have not been granted by express imperial ukases, are to be resumed; but, with respect to those granted by express ukases, a negociation is to be entered into with the noblemen, in order that they may, for a proper indemnity, again return them to the treasury. 2. Since, from the second part of your report, it may be seen, that some of the granted towns only bear the name of such, but are for the most part only vacant spots, you are to institute an enquiry whether it would not be more useful, both in a political and a commercial point of view, to build in appropriated places new and more useful towns, and supply them with every requisite for a comfortable life; otherwise, I entirely agree with your opinion. 3. Respecting the town-house villages granted to noblemen, you will proceed the same as with the towns. 4. I approve of the plan of the town of Gluchow, and expect your report respecting the funds from which it is to be built. I approve of the points of your report. 5. On the establishment of the police. 6. On artists and artisans; respecting the inviting of skilful men for the formation of various plantations. 8. Respecting the examination of the saltpetre, we have commissioned our general of the artillery. 9. Respecting the posts, we approve. 10. Concerning the artillery of the district, we shall for the present delay.

Art. 16 and 17 speak respecting ecclesiastical estates and schools, in the state of which the ecclesiastical commission is to enquire. This document is dated from the 9th of July, 1765, and accompanied by the following autograph letter:—

Count P. Alexandrowitch,—I have delayed sending the ukase to the ecclesiastical commission, mentioned in the 16th point of this day's letter, and wish that you may induce some of the *pans* (noblemen) to present me a petition for a better arrangement of their schools and seminaries; and, if possible, to get also a similar

petition either from clergymen or laymen, on the state of the clergy: then we should know where to begin. I have been told by Nicolai Tchetcherin, that even the metropolitan of Kiew would not be averse to such an arrangement, because his revenue from the villages is smaller than that of the late archbishop of Great Russia; and, if he would make up his mind to petition for a clerical constitution, we would grant him very favourable conditions. All this I entrust to your known zeal and ability, and beg you to excuse me for not having answered you before; in future I shall be more industrious, and remain for ever, with particular confidence and kindness,

July 9, 1765.

CATHERINE.

The above letters are a specimen of about sixty others; for the most part addressed to the same general, and chiefly relating to the Turkish war, in which he was commander-in-chief.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXCURSION *from LAKE COMO to the VALTELINE and BELLANO*; by M. AMORETTI, KEEPER of the AMBROSIAN LIBRARY at MILAN.

SETTING out from the Cadenabia, an inn on the banks of Lake Como, the author proceeds to Menagio, where he notices and records an event that had just occurred, the discovery of an earth proper for the fabrication of porcelain. From Menagio he repairs to Gaëtta, (Cajeta,) where the land is enriched with veins of ferruginous metal. From Gaëtta he passes on to Rezzonico, (Rhoeticum,) which has easily preserved the memory of the ancient Rhetu, and the name of a great family, in the times succeeding. He then ascends a rising ground, to view, in the church of Cremia, a St. Michael, by Paul Veronese, regarded as a descriptive picture, and an excellent specimen of his art. Below this village appear the ruins of the castle of Musso, which are pointed out to notice as having given occasion to national events in the Italian history. It had three rows of fortified works, with a perpendicular fossé cut in the rock, and was originally constructed by Trivulzi, a celebrated commander in the service of Louis XII. and Francis I. From the account given, it must have been a place of considerable strength, as J. J. de Medici therein resisted all attempts to dislodge him; and was not only the defender of his family and property, but he subjected his neighbouring enemies, and became the terror of the Sforzas. In fact, he conquered a great part of the riparian districts (bordered with

with waters and woods,) of the lake, and of the Valteline; and, when he gave peace to Lombardy, it was on condition of paying him an impost of 35,000 sequins, or 420,000 francs, and of ceding Lecco, Marignau, and all that he had conquered on the lake, and in the Valteline.

At Dungo, near Musso, are iron-mines, from which advantages accrue, as the iron is manifestly good, and would be of the first quality, were it not mixed with copper. From Dungo the next step is to Gravedona, a beautiful village, sheltered by a mountain from the north winds, and fronting the greatest breadth of the lake. Here the traveller stops to admire a magnificent palace erected by Cardinal Ptolemeo Gallio, lord of this canton. The old church has been abandoned, as the waters of the lake have risen to a level with it. In the parish, and the surrounding districts, are water-mills for sawing, manufactories of silk-spinning, and houses for refining salt; the products are exported to the Grisons. In the neighbourhood is the village of Verscio, (Verselio,) the inhabitants of which erected to Pliny the younger, their fellow-countryman, a funeral monument, which is now to be seen in the Rossi palace at Milan.

Chiavenna, which is at a little distance, forms the frontier of the country of the Grisons. To repair to Coire, the capital of the canton of the Grisons, the traveller must cross the high mountain of Splugen, and from thence he may advance into Germany, by passing through Pleurs or Pluro. Here is yet contemplated, with terror, the dreadful downfall of the mountain which overwhelmed this unfortunate country in 1618. Here is found the stony substance, ollaris, which is cut and framed into vessels for culinary purposes. Near it are the acidulous mineral waters of St. Maurice, and also the efflux of the Adda, which falls into the Lario, after passing through the Valteline in a course of twenty-five leagues.

Arrived at the frontiers of the Valteline, the first object is Bormio, the chief place of a canton; it lies in a narrow valley, the entrance to which was formerly defended by a high wall with a gate, the vestiges of which are yet visible.

About half a league from Bormio, on the declivity of Mount Blaglio, are thermal waters, formerly celebrated by Cassiodorus, secretary to King Theo-

dorick; they are sulphureous, and much frequented by invalids from the Valteline and the Grisons.

Near the valley of Bormio is that called Engadine, where the Romance language is still spoken and written, that is, the idiom which certain Roman legions, stationed in the canton, transmitted to their descendants, and which has been preserved for twenty centuries therein; traces of it remain in the Frioul, and in certain districts of Spain.

Keeping along the banks of the lake of Como, we pass through the plain of Colico, then through Doro, (Doris,) Corenno, (Corinthos,) to Dervos, (Delphos,) where the lake is very deep. We then coast along the sides of a gulph which are well cultivated; here we find Bellano, a large trading town, with considerable manufactures of silk spinning.

From Bellano we enter into the Valsassina, an ancient domain of the Torriani, who came to aid the Milanese against Barbarossa. They held possession of the district for a long time, but at length were driven from it by the Visconti, their enemies; and, in general, were destroyed, or perished miserably. The plain of Valsassina was formerly a lake. It contains, at present, a furnace on the Swedish plan, or iron foundry, there being quarries in the vicinity from which it is extracted. The Valsassina is not well cultivated, as the inhabitants are mostly miners. Tobacco was formerly planted in it, but this is now nearly given up.

At Bellano, the traveller will divert his steps to see the Orrido, an object, the whole of which deserves his attention; a precipice, where the river Pisverna falls from a height of 200 feet; and, at the bottom, has scooped out a tortuous channel, by which it passes into the lake. It appears to more advantage on passing the river, over a very high bridge constructed with iron chains; it is narrow, and trembles in the passage. Here is an ascent, by a very narrow staircase cut in the rock, to a balcony, where the interior of the cavern which the water falls into may be best observed.

The canton furnishes various kinds of marble, lumachelli, occhiadina, so named, as consisting of globules which have the appearance of eyes; also the bindellino, or striped black, white, &c. In the village of Varenna are not a few marble work-shops. This village retains a natural warmth, from its situation

tion, so that aloes grow wild among the rocks, and olive plantations thrive in it. Above Varenna are two very lofty mountains, to the north of which is a glacier.

From this glacier proceeds the Milky River, so called from the frothy nature of its waves. The water is uncommonly cold, and springs up from a cavern, bounding to the distance of 1000 feet round about.

A narrative is told here of some curious individuals that, in 1585, entered the cavern, penetrating to the distance of two leagues within it. For three days they remained, lost and bewildered, in the winding maze; and, when they came out on the fourth day, they were so exhausted, that they only survived three days longer. A curious singularity attends this river; it begins running in the month of March; and, as the weather gets warmer, the water turns colder: it dries up, in autumn, and remains dry through the winter.

Not far from the Milky River is the little village of Capuanna, where Count Serbelloni has a beautiful country house. A number of fine cascades are formed here by a rivulet. Boldoni conceives, that Pliny the younger had his residence here. The banks of the lake, on this side, are very steep. In the little town of Mandello appears the superb palace of Airoidi, the grandest on the borders of the Lario, next to Gravedona.

Lecco is a pretty large town, and situated at the efflux of the Adda, by the eastern branch of the lake. Here a double canal, drawn from the lake, gives motion to 120 engines for foundaries, wire drawing, oil presses, silk spinning, &c.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

NO. XXXII.

Alasco, a Tragedy; by M. A. Shee, esq. R.A.

IF there is one circumstance which, more than any other, illustrates the unrivalled genius of Shakspeare, it is, perhaps, his uniform success in that exalted department of poetry which so few of his countrymen, either before or since his time, have essayed with advantage,—the composition of tragedy. Every period of our literature abounds with specimens of excellent comedy; but, in contemplating the number of candidates for the honours of the tragic muse, and considering to how few of her votaries she has shown herself pro-

pitious, we cannot refrain from exclaiming, *quantula portio!* Otway, Southern, and Addison, it is true, still keep possession of the stage; but, as for the countless host of other writers who have wooed the smiles of Melpomene, and many of them in their own day with good approbation, their elaborate efforts are consigned to the tomb of the Capulets, buried in oblivion, or known only as closet plays.* In the present day, the dearth of tragic talent has been peculiarly conspicuous; and the majority of those who have aspired to the reputation of it have failed to obtain even an ephemeral triumph, while the productions of their few more fortunate brethren have, generally speaking, been allowed to strut their little hour upon the stage, and have then been heard no more. With the excepting of Coleridge's "Remorse," Maturin's "Bertram," and Haines's "Conscience," and "Durazzo," the melo-dramas and mono-dramas put forth of late years to the public, under the name of tragedies, have no more just claim to the title, than Dr. Southey's Joan of Arc to that of epic, which its modest and erudite author so facetiously prefixed to it.

After having so long had reason to lament the want of originality and talent in this walk of poetry, it is truly gratifying to meet with such a drama as *Alasco*, the merits of which fully vindicate its right to the appellation of a tragedy, and redeem us from the hopelessness we had begun to feel of again seeing the "gorgeous nymph in scepter'd pall, come sweeping by." We deeply regret the official suppression by which Mr. Shee has been precluded from benefiting the stage by his labours; but, fortunately, the portion which yet remains to us of the freedom of the press has power to prevent the total extinction of talent; and it is some consolation to reflect, that, if this gentleman's tragedy has not been allowed to afford an opportunity for the development of histrionic talent, it will, at least, form a valuable addition to our fund of dramatic literature.

The materials of the story are remarkably

* Some of our readers will perhaps be surprised at our not including the names of Moore and Lillo; but, in a poetical sense, we do not conceive that such domestic dramas as "George Barnwell," or the "Gamester," can be dignified with the title of tragedies.

markably simple: Alasco, the hero of the piece, a young Polish nobleman, has been brought up by Colonel Walsingham, an Englishman in the Prussian service, and the early friend of Alasco's father, who, falling in battle by the side of Walsingham, had bequeathed his son to the care of the latter. Alasco has been intended by the colonel for the husband of his daughter Amantha; but Hohendahl, the governor of the province, having succeeded in persuading Walsingham that his proposed son-in-law is connected with the Polish insurgents, the Englishman is induced, by his rigid ideas of loyalty, to renounce his previous intention, and to favour the suit of Hohendahl. On this resolution being announced to Alasco, he informs Walsingham that Amantha is already his wife, having been privately married to him in the presence of Friar Jerome, her maternal uncle, at the death-bed request of her mother. Enraged at the unexpected success of his rival, Hohendahl contrives, by a forged letter, to get Amantha into his power, and procures an ambush to be laid for her father; but the latter is rescued from assassination by the sudden appearance of Alasco and his friend Conrad, one of the principal leaders of the insurgents, who has just succeeded in engaging Alasco to espouse their cause. On learning from Walsingham that Amantha is in the power of the baron, Alasco immediately avails himself of the assistance of his partisans to make an attack upon the castle of Hohendahl, just in time to save his wife from the lawless violence of the governor. In the beginning, the assault is successful, and Hohendahl is killed in combat with Alasco; but Walsingham, arriving with a reinforcement, turns the fate of the day; the insurgents are routed, and Alasco surrenders himself to his father-in-law, who, in pursuance of what he deems an imperative duty, gives him up to the military authorities. They sentence him to death, regardless of the intercession of Walsingham, who determines on an appeal to the king as a last resource. Malinski, an apostate leader of the insurgents, fearing the success of this appeal, resolves on murdering Alasco in his sleep, but is baffled in his attempt and killed by Conrad, who is about to secure the escape of his friend, when the voice of Amantha is heard calling on her husband. Alasco refuses to quit her, even to preserve his life; in

the midst of their interview, he is summoned to execution, and is separated from his unhappy wife. On hearing a shout without, which she considers as announcing the completion of her husband's doom, she stabs herself. She has scarcely perpetrated the fatal deed, when Walsingham rushes in, accompanied by Alasco and others, to inform his daughter of his application to the king for pardon having succeeded. The intelligence arrives too late; she dies in the arms of Alasco, who, overwhelmed with grief and despair, kills himself upon the body of Amantha.

It will be evident, from this brief outline of the plot, that many excellent opportunities are afforded for producing a powerful effect, and of these the author has availed himself with great skill and judgment. A fastidious critic might, perhaps, object, that the tone of the principal personages partakes too much of romance; that Walsingham's loyalty is unreasonable, and Alasco's neglect of self-preservation extravagant. But such a mode of judging would serve to condemn some of the noblest productions of Shakspeare himself. The legitimate sources of tragedy are to be sought in the sublime of human character. Mr. Shee's characters are poetical, but not unnatural, creations; the qualities attributed to them are of rare occurrence, it is true, but they are such as history sufficiently demonstrates to be neither impossible nor improbable. They are essentially tragic, and are never for a moment confounded with the revolting monstrosities of melodrama, so happily described by the witty author of the *Métromanique*.

“Des caractères romanesques,
Des incidens miraculeux,
Des vertus toujours gigantesques,
Un fond d'intrigue fabuleux.”

Alasco likewise possesses another great advantage over most of its contemporaries; it is, what indeed every dramatic piece ought to be, a drama of action. It abounds with forcible incidents and striking situations, and thus the interest is kept up to the termination. We are never detained by those long and irrelevant attempts at display, which, however beautiful they may often be, considered merely as poetry, have little or no reference to the progress of the action, and frequently render a modern play so decidedly undramatic, that the reader would suffer little loss, if,

if, instead of perusing it as a whole, he were to read it by detached passages taken at random. Every dramatic author should bear in mind, that his piece is intended to be acted as well as read; and if, like a certain celebrated writer, he should profess a consciousness of his works being unfit for stage representation, let him renounce any claim to the title of dramatist, which, in such a case, is a palpable misnomer. We have also to congratulate the author of *Alasco* on his having shunned that mono-dramatic system of composition which has more or less infected all the play-wrights of the day. Not contented with writing characters with a view to particular actors, they generally so construct their personages, that, with the exception of one or two at the most, the make-weight nature of the others renders them "weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable," and "their prattle tedious" to the audience; and thus, in order to enable some favourite performer to monopolise public applause, the best interests of dramatic literature are unhesitatingly sacrificed. Mr. Shee has entirely avoided this pernicious practice; every one of the principal characters, in his play, possesses an individual interest, which could not be lessened without injury to the effect of the whole piece.

In the dialogue, although it is generally forcible and characteristic, there is sometimes too much prolixity, particularly in the more active scenes. When the mind is strongly excited by curiosity or sympathy, inferences and digressions in the speakers create a very unpalatable suspense; even a too abrupt statement of facts must be considered as far preferable. With respect to the language and style, they evince much, both of poetical feeling and expression; but there is, occasionally, a tameness, approaching to common-place, in the diction, and a considerable harshness in the structure of the blank-verse, which we are convinced, in a man of Mr. Shee's powers, more practice in dramatic composition would effectually correct.

The difficulty of selecting extracts from a tragedy, which will, without the context, convey any just idea of its merits, and yet not exceed the limits to which we are necessarily restricted, induces us to decline giving any quotations from *Alasco*. This is, however, of the less consequence, as the interest which its exclusion from the stage has

created for it, will probably place it in the hands of most of our readers. Mr. Shee's preface contains a manly, explicit, and satisfactory, statement of all the circumstances connected with this singular affair, which will, we trust, set altogether at rest the activity of conjecture on this subject. We know that the malignity of rumour has gone so far, as to attribute the suppression of the piece to a collusion between the author and the examiner, in the expectation that, under such circumstances, the copy-right might prove more profitable than the representation; but, independently of the extreme improbability of so charitable a surmise, the plain-speaking adopted by the author in regard to Mr. Colman, must satisfy the most sceptical on this head. A contemporary of ours has discovered, that its rejection is out of compliment to the Emperor Alexander, because the tragedy recommends a revolt of his Polish subjects! *Credat Judæus*. Besides that we do not suspect Mr. Colman to be of such importance as to have been taken into the pay of the Holy Alliance, we think the autocrat not very likely to dread an insurrection of the Poles from the enacting of a play at Covent Garden. We moreover acquit both him and his monarchical coadjutors, of taking any great interest in those studies which "soften men's manners, and do not suffer them to be brutal." The freedom of Poland is not likely, we fear, to be the result of any dramatic effusion. "*Non tali auxilio, non defensoribus istis, tempus eget.*"

In our opinion, Mr. Colman has been actuated in this injudicious proceeding solely by a wish to display his newly-acquired authority, and a disposition to curry favour with the powers that be, by a testimony of ultra-zeal, indicative of his readiness to serve them in any way they may require of him, "for a consideration." The policy of the proceeding is manifest, from the increased circulation which will necessarily be given to those passages in the play, regarded by the examiner as objectionable. Meanwhile we are happy to perceive, that the interest taken by the public in his production is likely to compensate Mr. Shee for the injury he has sustained; and we hope that he will not be led, by a single disappointment, to discontinue the cultivation of a talent for which there is at present so wide a field, and which he appears to possess in such a high degree.

EVIDENCE

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON ARTIZANS AND MACHINERY.

[Two of the most important questions, connected with British interests, which ever, perhaps, claimed public notice, are now in course of enquiry and discussion. One relates to the Combination Laws, by which the price of labour is reduced to a minimum; and the other to the Exportation of Machinery, which it is proposed to set free. To enlighten the public at large on the subject, we have considered it our duty to introduce an abstract of the evidence. It is unavoidably of considerable length; but we err in our judgment if it do not prove, in various senses, the most interesting article which, for a great length of time, has been submitted to the public. We shall proceed through the evidence, in like manner, in future Numbers, and conclude it with the Report of the Committee.]

Mr. John Martineau.

HAVE you, in the course of your business, received orders for tools and machines from abroad?—Frequently.

Have you executed those orders?—That has depended upon the description of machine ordered: whenever they have come under the description of machines prohibited by Act of Parliament, I have refused to execute them.

Why have you refused to execute them?—Because it would be necessary to enter them under false names, in order to deceive the officers of the Customs.

Could you have exported them by entering them under another name, if your scruples of violating the law had been satisfied?—Certainly; it would have been utterly impossible for the officers of the Customs to detect the nature of the machine when it was sent away in parts.

Have not some manufactories been established in foreign countries, for the purpose of making machines and tools which the laws forbid you to export?—Many manufactories have lately been established, and more particularly in France; and no doubt one of their objects was to manufacture those machines, the exportation of which from this country is prohibited; but they likewise manufacture various machines which are not prohibited to be exported from this country.

Are not those manufactories, or many of them, conducted by Englishmen?—I believe almost entirely; the three principal manufactories at Paris are conducted by Englishmen, viz. the works at Charenton, by Mr. Manby; those at Chaillot, by Mr. Edwards; and a third, by a Mr. Steele.

In the event of the laws remaining as they now are, would foreign nations in Europe soon be able to supply them-

selves, and America also, with that machinery and those tools which our laws prohibit the exportation of?—Certainly, if the laws remain unrepealed and strictly adhered to, that must necessarily be the case.

Do you think that, if the trade was free, English engineers would supply the greater part of the world with tools and machinery?—I have no doubt but that they would.

Consequently, we deprive our own countrymen of that profitable branch of manufacture, and give it to foreign countries?—Certainly.

The alteration of the law would give to our country that branch of trade?—I think, to a very great extent, it would.

Do you know whether there are many artizans go abroad?—Certainly.

What is the greatest number you have known at any one manufactory on the Continent?—I am informed, at Chaillot there are about 500 English workmen at the present time.

What kind of workmen is it that are generally enticed to go abroad?—They invariably entice the best workmen: a considerable risk and expense is incurred in getting workmen over from this country, and, added to this, a large bribe is necessary; so that it would not be worth while to incur all this risk and expense for the sake of obtaining inferior workmen.

Have you any fear that the country would suffer by the rivalry of other countries, if perfect freedom was given to the artizans to go abroad?—I am satisfied that it would not suffer, for the reason I have already given, viz. the inferior workmen going instead of the superior.

What is your opinion of the effect of the law against the combination of workmen, so far as it prohibits them from combining to raise their wages, to regulate them, or to regulate their hours of

of working?—I have formed my opinion, not on experience of my own, because our class of workmen are not liable to enter into those combinations; they are paid according to their quality; a good workman receives in proportion higher wages than an inferior one, which renders it impossible that combinations can take place with us; but I have formed a very decided opinion upon the effect of the Combination Laws, which I have been enabled to do from having studied the habits and dispositions of the working classes; and I am certainly of opinion, that, instead of producing the effect intended, they act in a diametrically opposite way, and that they form, in fact, a bond of union among the workmen.

When skill and time are combined, or when pay is according to the skill employed, and the time employed; in that class of workmen there are seldom combinations?—None can take place.

Would not the effect of removing the laws be, that from time to time the wages would rise and fall according to the circumstances of demand and supply, and that by that means the evils which are now found to rise from combinations would cease?—I am decidedly of that opinion.

Do not the masters frequently combine, and thereby compel the men to do so in their own defence?—It is a circumstance of almost daily notoriety; indeed it becomes a subject frequently of public advertisement, in which meetings of masters are called expressly to regulate the wages and the time of working of their men.

Do you think the Combination Laws tend to disturb the harmony which should subsist between the workmen and their employers?—I am confident that such is the case; it is a constant source of disagreement between the workmen and the masters.

Do the men generally succeed in their demands?—Most commonly.

Do you know of instances of the masters combining and fixing the rates of wages, beyond which they will not give?—That it is a matter of daily notoriety.

Are you able to state what is the general success of that?—That must depend upon the demand that exists for the particular article of manufacture: if there is a brisk demand, the men succeed; if there is no demand, the masters succeed.

What evil do you apprehend from the

repeal of the Combination Laws?—I apprehend no evil whatsoever: on the contrary, I think that, in the course of time, all the evils that the Combination Laws have brought on would be done away with, and the effect produced by them has been so very injurious, that it would also require the greatest care and management on the part of the masters to do away with the bad feeling excited by them.

Do you think that, if the Combination Laws were all repealed, there would be no combination among workmen against their masters?—I should not go to the extent of saying that: I think a repeal of them would have a tendency to prevent combination, but it would be going too far to say it would prevent it altogether.

In the event of combination, would it not be a much more difficult thing for the masters to overcome the workmen, than under the present laws; would they not be always at the mercy of the men?—I think not: I think those combinations are generally brought about by the mismanagement of the masters themselves.

Mr. Alexander Galloway.

Have you, in the course of your business, received orders for tools and machines from abroad?—Considerable orders.

Have you executed them?—In some instances, and in others I have been prevented because of the articles ordered being by law prohibited.

Is not the amount of labour on machinery more in proportion than the labour on most other articles of our export?—I think considerably more; in many cases, in our coarse works or most bulky, we generally reckon that three fifths of the price of every machine is in fact for journeyman's wages, while two-fifths are left to stand up for the purchase of the material, for the use of tools and utensils, and also for profit; but, in the finer works, we consider the wages to be seven-tenths of the price of every article.

Has such machinery, as you have declined taking orders for, been made in foreign parts?—A considerable quantity: I received an order for making a number of hydro-mechanical presses for France, and, upon enquiry at the Custom-house, I was told that they would not be permitted to go, because they were susceptible of being used in the woollen and cloth manufactories of Great

Great Britain; the same reasoning would have prohibited the hatchet, or the hammer, or the saw; they are all capable of being used in such manufactories. But several foreigners have very properly said, "You must, Mr. Gallo-way, if you make the machines, ship them; we will not take the responsibility of getting them out of England." It will appear to the Committee, that it cannot be worth the attention of any engineer to receive an extensive order, and then to run any hazard of having it left upon his hands by the prohibitory laws, and on that ground many valuable orders have been refused. Machines have been exported from remote parts of the country, where the article has never appeared before at their Custom-houses, while in the metropolis it has been prohibited. I received a considerable order for flatting-mills, and also for the rollers only; I found it impossible to get them out, and therefore refused such valuable order.

Has not the effect of the laws been to force France and other countries to establish the manufactories to make those articles that might have been made by the people of England?—They have no alternative but to create for themselves what we denied them.

Are you able to state what particular manufactories have been established abroad, in consequence of the demand for machinery since the peace?—I, in fact, know very little what was done previously to 1818, because I never visited France till that year, when I was introduced with great readiness into all the French manufactories: I stated who and what I was, and that I did not wish to enter their manufactories surreptitiously; I always received the most liberal introductions; there never appeared to be the least concealment, either by the machine users or the machine makers of France towards me: they showed me every thing. At that time I visited not less than twenty or thirty manufactories that were employed on machines of various classes; and I there saw in 1818 many of the very articles making that I had refused to make in 1816, in consequence of the prohibition, and made by the very individuals who had applied to me: they had no alternative; they were obliged either to do without the machines, or create a manufactory for their fabrication. They said, "Here are similar machines to those we wanted you to make; you will laugh at them, we have no doubt, from

the rough way in which they are made: that is our No. 1, that our No. 2, and so on: we have gone on improving;" and I saw they had.

In your opinion, if these laws had not existed, would any such manufactory have been established in France?—I am perfectly persuaded that there would not, and for this plain reason, that their machines were much inferior, and much more expensive, than they could have been made here. In October last I again visited France: I was anxious to see the public exposition in the Louvre, and to learn what progress they had really made, and that of course brought me into contact with a considerable quantity of French products, which I carefully examined, and could not help being struck with the great advantages of such an exhibition to manufacturing knowledge and industry. This brought me in contact with many French manufacturers.

Is it your opinion, that the effect of the laws against the exportation of British machinery, has been to produce a perfection in those branches in France?—I think the operation of those laws has made France a perfect mechanical rival to us, and that we owe that rivalry totally to the existence of those laws.

Supposing that the best machinery for cotton or silk we could make in this country, had been permitted by law to be sent to France, would they or would they not have had greater facility in manufacturing that article than they have now, when they are obliged to make use of a machine which, in many instances, is inferior to what could be made in this country?—I have seen a considerable number of cotton machines in France, and I am quite sure that all I have seen have been literally copied from English machines, and that I have actually seen English machines at work, though prohibited by law; and, in fact, in Paris several makers of such machines, and particularly a Monsieur Callas, a very able engineer, who is a considerable maker of cotton machines; and I never saw more complete machines, both in their mechanical construction and in the order and style of their workmanship, than he makes. There is one thing which is manifestly true, that, if they had been freely supplied with English machinery, they perhaps, as to quantity, would have been in a condition to spin more cotton than they are at this moment in a condition of doing, but then they would not have

have been able to have made a tenth of what they can now do, nor half so well. Nothing that we are capable now of doing can possibly prevent France, if she only does what she has done in the last five years, from being as successful a rival in that department as we need fear. I should say, if I was a German or an American, it would be a matter of perfect indifference to me, if I wanted a cotton-machine, whether I bought it at Paris or Manchester, except as to its price; because they are as well made in France as we are in the habit of making such machines.

Do you understand, from the communications you have, that there are manufactories to any great extent in any other country?—Yes, I understand they are very considerable in many parts of Germany, and in Russia; indeed I have much reason to say so, because I supplied a considerable quantity of permitted machinery to Russia, and the prohibited part they have since made for themselves; for Monday brought a communication to me, where I had formerly given an estimate of 12,000*l.* for some machinery, which they have since manufactured themselves.

Are not the manufactures of machinery in France conducted by Englishmen?—A great many of the most considerable manufactories in the neighbourhood of France are conducted by Englishmen: at Chaillot, at Charenton, and several on the banks of the Seine, where from 1000 to 1200 engineers are employed; and I have no doubt that in Paris alone there is from 3000 to 4000 working engineers.

You have said that, in your opinion, if the law now existing were repealed, England would supply a great part of the world with machinery; will you state to the Committee, why England would, in your opinion, have that preference over other places?—Chiefly because I consider that we can make better machines, and certainly at a less price than they can be made in any other country; and the reasons are these: first, that most of the raw commodities of which machines are constructed are cheaper in England; secondly, our coals are less expensive, and we possess many facilities, in machinery and tools for machine-making, from a combination of other circumstances, which is not anywhere else but in this country possessed.

Of your own knowledge, might many

individuals, who of late years were unable to obtain work in times of difficulty, have been employed, if you and other engineers had been allowed to receive orders for articles to go abroad?—I think in the years 1817, 1818, and 1819, and perhaps some part of 1820, the slackest periods that I remember in our line, if we had only received the orders that I myself know of, the engineers of London would have been able to have employed at least five or six hundred, or perhaps a thousand, workmen, who were out of employ during those periods, and thereby thrown into a state of positive temptation to leave the country.

Do you speak as to the country generally?—No, in London only; there may be, of all classes, perhaps two or three hundred master engineers in the metropolis and its vicinity; but, among engineers whom I particularly associate with, all the men who were out of employ at that time in London could have been well employed, if we had been allowed to execute those foreign orders that were prohibited by that Act; and, as we could not employ them on home-orders, we threw the men into a condition to be tempted to leave the country: many of whom emigrated at those periods.

Cannot specifications or descriptions of every new machine, with drawings and models, be easily obtained in this country by any foreigner?—With the greatest facility: for instance, with all our patents there are regular drawings obliged to be made; any man who will go to the expense of paying for them will get them; and in many instances we have specifications, where they may gain possession of them for a couple of shillings; drawings may be obtained, to almost any extent, by those who will pay for them.

You are a member of the Society of the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences?—I am.

Are you not aware, that they publish annually a volume, containing every discovery of importance that they can possibly include in their volume?—Certainly; that is the chief object of their labour.

Does not that contain drawings and descriptions, that would enable an English workman abroad to make the very articles which are there detailed?—Certainly; they are specifically made for the purpose of directing a workman in any country; even a man who does not understand

understand a word of English would be able to fabricate those machines from the drawings.

Then the publications of that society, and every other tending to extend science, are in contradiction to those laws to which the questions refer?—They give foreigners all the advantage of our own knowledge, and give them the means of fabricating all which we know with as much readiness as any native of this country can possess; and, in many instances, patent machines are known sooner in France than they are in this country.

You are acquainted with M. Dupin?—I am: he is a most able man, and possesses great mechanical knowledge.

Are you not aware that he had every facility afforded him by the government in going over our naval and military arsenals?—Yes; and some gentlemen from Holland, and different parts of the Continent, had the same facilities.

Are you not aware that he has published plans of every description of machinery used in those naval and military arsenals?—He has, in fact, applied to me for drawings.

Did your foreman go to Russia?—Yes, he did; with many other English workmen.

Are you aware of any number of artizans, which were enticed to Russia at that time?—A considerable number.

Are there any impediments, to any extent, to the exportation of machinery to South America?—I believe not: I believe I have sent more than any other individual in London.

Then, if the laws now existing were repealed, why should there be more facility in the exportation to South America than at present?—I take especial care never to manufacture machinery that I cannot with some certainty send; therefore the exportations that have taken place have not been regulated by the wants of the people so much as by what I was enabled to send. If certain orders had been sent for France, I should not have executed them; but, if I had found they were going to South America, I should have gone a little further. We have been obliged to speculate in that way: for example, I have an order for a copper-mill at this time, which will consist of flatting-mill rolls, &c. and I know it would be of no use to take it in hand, if it was for France or North America; because I know it would be stopped by our Custom-house officers.

You state that, if the laws were repealed, we should supply the whole world with machinery?—I think so: the reason is, because no country can do it half so well, all circumstances considered.

If you sell a machine to a person abroad, do you conceive you have the power of sending your own men to put it up, without rendering yourself liable to the laws for enticing citizens out of the country?—I am afraid we are; we have been obliged to resort to it, but with great caution and dread: for instance, as to the fixing of steam-engines, I have no doubt that our men, if it was generally known they were going on such an errand, would be stopped; and that, unless they are sent to fix such engines, in a foreign country they would be useless; and, because they could not be put together, we should not be paid. I am making some steam-engines for the Continent, the contractors for which say they will not pay me until they are put up, and set to work: now into what a painful situation should I be put, if my men were prevented going to fix my engines! they must either remain useless there, or be sent back again, with all the expenses incurred by an useless transit.

Are not artizans enticed out of the country by foreigners and by Englishmen?—There have been a considerable number, in the last six or seven years, enticed both by foreigners and English residing in foreign countries.

How do they get out of the country?—The most prudent of them have generally said they had some business, and wished to go into the country to see their friends: they have got leave of absence for a few days, and we heard no more of them till we were informed they had quitted the country. My foreman, whom I took when a youth, and for whom I even sustained an action under the 5th of Elizabeth, for employing him because he had not been legally apprenticed, was induced to go to Russia; and, after coming down to my country-house on the Sunday, and asking permission to go and see his friends in Yorkshire, he not only had engaged then to go to Russia, but induced several of my men to go with him.

Under what denomination are they entered at the Custom-house?—It is impossible for me to say: they call themselves labourers or farmers; there is no difficulty in thus evading the law.

Then the law is merely vexatious; it does not, in fact, prevent their going?—
I have

I have never found a single instance in which any man was prevented going; unless information had been previously received, by his own want of taciturnity, and lodged with the proper authorities.

Have you any fears that the country would suffer by the rivalry of other countries, if perfect freedom was given to the artizans to go and return?—I am perfectly persuaded that if the Act for the prohibition of machinery was repealed, there would be hardly an instance of a man being induced to leave this country; nor should I be afraid of the mechanical exertions of any country while we have scope for our talent and industry.

What is your opinion of the effect of the laws against the combination of workmen, so far as they prohibit their combining to raise their wages, to regulate them, or to regulate their hours of working?—I have always found, that in those employments where the wages were uniform, and the same in amount, and where an *inferior* and *idle* man was paid the same compensation as the *superior* and *industrious*, there have always been combinations among those men. Now, in all those trades where the men have made their own individual engagements, we never see any thing like combinations; and previous to the Act for the repeal of the 5th of Elizabeth, which took place in the year 1814, combinations were much more frequent than they are now; and, while that law was in existence, every trade was subject to its most mischievous provisions; but after its repeal, when a man was allowed to work at any employment, whether he had served one, two, or three, years, or not at all, that broke the neck of all combinations, because then the excluding party were so overwhelmed by new men, that we could do without them; but that which has struck most effectually at the root of all combination among workmen, is to pay every man according to his merit, and to allow him to make his own agreement with his employer.

What, in your opinion, is the effect of the Combination Laws now existing?—My opinion is, that they have a prejudicial effect, both against the men and their employers; and that it has excited jealousy and ill-will: but, from my own knowledge, I do not know a single case where the masters have conspired against the men, further than that of

associating together: if the men are allowed to make their own engagements, they need not fear any conspiracy; but I know the masters could conspire with impunity against the men if they chose, because their numbers are few, and they can carry on their measures with more secrecy, and perhaps with more dexterity, than the workmen: on that account alone the Act ought to be repealed, as both parties are not equally protected by it.

Having employed a great many men, is it your opinion, that the men and masters should be allowed to make what bargain they please, both as to amount of wages or of working, the method of payment, and the number of apprentices; provided a summary method of enforcing the contract is established?—It appears to me, that all that is necessary is to have a law obliging parties to do that which they agree to do: that they should be left at perfect liberty.

Do you conceive any inconvenience from the repeal of all the laws which now exist?—I think the greatest benefit would result, both to the employers and employed.

Mr. Alexander.

Have you had opportunities of knowing what manufactories are established for the making of machinery in France?—I know, generally, the cotton manufactories in France. I know the spinning machine and weaving machine; they are carried on there to a very great extent. I was in Manchester, in 1805, when the first decree of Napoleon prohibited all the manufactured cotton goods of this country.

Can you state to the Committee, what was the number of cotton manufactories then existing in France?—They were all confined to Rouen, in Normandy; were but small establishments, and particularly for coarse cottons.

Will you state what number of cotton spinning manufactories *now* exist in France, and the places where they exist?—We have *now* between five and 600 cotton mills, for spinning, of various classes.

Have you got any list of the places?—Rouen, in the department of "*la Seine Inferieure*;" Lisle, in the department of the North; St. Quentin, in the department of l'Aisne and Mulhouse, which is in the department of "*Haut Rhin*." These are the four principal departments

departments of France, where there are cotton spinners, weavers, and calico printers.

Cannot you state about the number in each department?—I suppose in the Haut Rhin, about twenty-five spinning mills.

What is the number of spindles to a mull?—Generally they were from 180 to 216 spindles for each mull; but now they have increased them in every department, and brought them up to 360 spindles to a mull.

How many mull spindles are there in one manufactory?—There are some manufactories in "Haut Rhin," which have from 15,000 to 30,000 spindles. I believe there are very few manufactories in "Haut Rhin," under 10,000 spindles at this time.

How many of those manufactories are in "Haut Rhin?"—I do not exactly know, but I suppose about twenty-five in that department; in the "Seine Inferieuse," where Rouen is situated, there are, perhaps, 150 manufactories. We call "Rouen, the Manchester of France."

On an average, how many spindles are there in each manufactory?—The establishments there are much smaller; they go from 3,000 up to 12,000 and 15,000 spindles.

What are there in the other departments? In the department l'Aisne, I suppose there are very nearly 100 cotton manufactories, about the same magnitude as those in the "Seine Inferieuse;" and, in the department of the north, about 100, and they are of different extent. We have many other cotton manufactories, besides those in the four departments I have mentioned; they are scattered over several places in France.

Have you weaving manufactories?—We have a great number of weavers, but our weavers are exactly like those in England, divided in our several departments; we have very few master weavers who keep all their workmen working in the same shop, except in "Haut Rhin."

Then they are not in large manufactories?—A very great number of weavers are attached to all large manufactories, but seldom work together in the same shop.

Are they in the same departments as the spinning mills?—Yes, generally so.

Have you any calico printing manufactories?—A great number.

In what districts?—Particularly in

the departments of the "Haut Rhin," and "Seine Inferieuse."

Since what time have they been established?—In the department of the "Haut Rhin" they have been established about forty years; they were far advanced before that time, and even before Mulhouse belonged to France.

By whom are those manufactories for spinning and weaving principally conducted; are there any Englishmen who assist in the conduct of those manufactories?—A great number.

Are they managers of the manufactories?—Some part of them, but not in the calico printing manufactories, chiefly in, the spinning cotton mills.

Are they in the weaving?—Yes, for the power looms; there are several power looms now at work, conducted by Englishmen.

Are the Committee to understand, that most of those cotton manufactories are conducted by Englishmen?—Sometimes Englishmen act as foremen; but the common cotton spinners of Manchester and Glasgow do not come to France, as we cannot pay them sufficient wages.

In spinning factories it is only the foreman who is an Englishman?—Just so.

From whence are those manufactories now supplied with machinery?—They are supplied by their own machine makers.

Where is such machinery made?—In Haut Rhin, in Paris, in St. Quentin, and Rouen.

Who are the conductors of those manufactories of machinery; are they Englishmen or Frenchmen?—There is in Haut Rhin a very extensive manufactory set up by an Englishman.

What is his name?—Dixon.

How many years has he been there?—Five years, and he is increasing his manufactory; he had no money when he came to France from Manchester.

What number of workmen may he now employ?—He told me he had about 150 men at work in his shop.

Are many of them Englishmen?—Very few.

Does he supply the principal part of the machinery which is wanted in that department?—Yes; but besides Mr. Dixon, there is a Mr. Bouché, who makes a great quantity now.

At Rouen, how many Englishmen are employed in the manufactories?—I

cannot state the number, but there are a great many.

Do you know the proportion of English, with the other workmen employed there?—I have been informed by the proprietors, that they employ a great number of Englishmen.

Do they supply all the cotton machines of their district?—Yes.

Are many machines now imported?—Yes; there are many imported, and would be many more, but for the prohibitory laws of England.

From what country?—From England.

Are you able to speak to the difference in value between the machinery made in France, and that made here?—A machine made in England is certainly superior in certain metals; as cast-iron, steel, and brass, and generally better finished; but, if a Frenchman has a good model of a machine, he will certainly make it as well as any English mechanic, so that you cannot distinguish the one from the other; but the great difference is, that the same number of English workmen will turn out sixteen machines in this country, when an equal number of French workmen will not turn out in France four of the same description. If I were to give an order in England, for fifty or sixty cotton-spinning machines, and give an order in France for the same number of machines, I should not be able to get ten machines made in France in the time the whole sixty would be made in England. This dispatch is partly to be attributed to the superior knowledge of the workmen, but more to the great variety of tools used in the English manufactories.

You can get any quantity you please from Manchester?—Yes; any number; the only difficulty is in their exportation.

Are English steam-engines much in demand in France?—Very much.

Can you go on without them well?—Not with proper dispatch.

What is the difference in value between a steam-engine of the same power, made in England and made in France?—The difference is about thirty to thirty-five per cent. A steam-engine of ten horses power made in England generally costs about 700*l.* and one in France, about 1,000*l.*

Are they of equal quality?—Yes; many persons like French engines as well, that are made by Mr. Edwards; he is an Englishman, and is the ma-

nager of Mr. Perrier's manufactory at Chaillot.

Where does he come from?—From London, I believe. Mr. Edwards is in competition with many steam-engine manufacturers in England. The English makers put up an engine at the same price, though they have to pay the extra duty and charges.

Have you any means of knowing what number of steam-engines have gone to France within the last two years?—One English engineer has stated, that he had sent 100 to France within the last three years.

Have you any idea how many Mr. Edwards has made in that time?—Mr. Edwards has put up in France about 100, that he made in England; and, since the increase of duty, he has put up 200, which he has made at Chaillot.

Are you able to state, whether any parts of the steam-engines are made in England, and sent over to France, and then completed there?—Yes, several parts; particularly boilers.

Is that generally the case?—It is very often the case; the last steam-boat made for the French government, for the post-office at Calais, has been made by Messrs. Steel and Atkins, steam-engine makers at Paris; the boiler and a certain part of the engine have been made in London, and the remainder of the pieces of the engine have been made in Paris.

Are you aware whether the screws, which form a part of the steam-engine, are made in France, or made in England?—They are made in England.

How can they send them from England?—They send them along with the engine concealed; no man would take an engine, if they did not send the screws with it. The complete machine must be imported into France, if one is ordered complete.

Do you know any manufacture of other machinery in other parts of France?—Yes, I know the manufacture of rollers for calico and cotton printing machines.

Where are they?—In Paris.

For any other articles?—They make every sort of machine in Paris which is made in England.

Can you state within how many years any of these manufactories have been established?—They have improved and increased, particularly within these three or four years; a great number of these machine-makers have been established many

many years ago, but the increasing demand for machinery began four or five years since.

Do you know whether any stocking machines are carried from England to France?—Not stocking machines, but lace manufacturing machines; I know a great number of them have been brought from England.

Where are they established?—Most of them are established at Calais, Douay, St. Quentin, Rouen, and Paris; there is an immense number of Englishmen, in the neighbourhood of Calais, employed in that trade.

Are they prohibited from being exported from England?—Yes, they are.

How are they sent into France?—They get any thing they want; any man may get what he wants, if he will only pay enough for it.

Do you know what they pay for smuggling them over?—I am told that some of them pay thirty or forty per cent.

Where do they pay it, here or there?—They pay it on the other side; they make their bargain to be delivered on the other side.

Do they make any of those lace machines in France?—Yes, they make them now in considerable numbers.

If the law in England had permitted machinery to go freely out, would all those manufactories, that have grown up in the last ten years, have been established?—Not to the same extent that they now are for the machine maker, but very little difference to the other manufacturers.

Would much machinery go, if the laws which now prohibit its exportation were repealed?—Yes, I think so; because our manufacturers have thought that the English machinery is much better than the French; and were it at the same price, if a machine cost in France 150*l.* if a Frenchman could get it from England at that price, he would give it the preference, from the idea that the English was better than the French.

You think the proficiency in France makes their machines now almost equal to our own?—I believe they can make lace as good with their machines as with the English. I have seen lace made in Paris and in Calais, and Douay, which I could not distinguish from the lace made in England.

Are there any Englishmen who work or direct those lace machines in France?—The lace machines in France

are generally directed by Englishmen; I do not know any manufactory of lace, or of machines for making lace, which is not directed by Englishmen, or English workmen employed.

Are there any manufactories for the spinning and weaving, which are lately established?—There are many established, and increasing to a great extent.

Did you say that the lace manufacture is exclusively carried on by Englishmen?—I do not know any without Englishmen.

Would not the removal of the present laws tend to increase the number of machines?—Yes, but not of French manufacture; they would buy their machines from England, as they intend to change them, whether the prohibitory laws are repealed or not. They have all the models of England in France at present, and I do not know any machines at Manchester, or elsewhere, the models of which are not in France.

You say, you know no machine in Manchester which is not now in France?—Not one that is generally known.

Do you know, at the present moment, that some of the machine manufacturers in France obtain machines from England, and sell them there frequently as their own?—Yes.

If the laws in England were repealed, would not a great portion of the machinery that is used in that country be obtained from England?—A very great quantity.

Would not that improve the manufacture of the different articles very much in France?—Probably it would, in some branches.

Then the effect of the present laws is to keep back, in some degree, the manufactures in France?—I conceive the present laws to have the effect of compelling the French manufacturer to have his machines made at home, and to deprive England of the manifest advantage of supplying other parts of the world, by throwing the whole trade into the hands of France. I will state one fact within my own knowledge. The Pacha of Egypt had applied in England for cotton machinery, because he was going to grow cotton; upon which he received an answer from different machine makers in England, through his agent, that he could not get that machinery in England, because it was prohibited. He has directed his views to France, and I know the party who has written to him, they can supply him

him with a quantity of cotton machinery as good as in England, although not so cheap.

Do you know whether any machinery for any other country has been made in France?—Yes, for Switzerland, Germany, and Belgium.

Do you know whether, if our laws had permitted the export of that machinery, the orders would have been executed in England instead of France?—No doubt they would have been; they would have given their orders to England, because they could have been executed here forty per cent. cheaper, and superior in quality, and with greater dispatch.

Is there any duty on the export of machinery from France?—No; but all kinds are allowed to be exported.

In what state are the woollen manufactures there?—I had a conversation yesterday with some of the largest manufacturers in France; they had just come from Yorkshire, where the largest woollen manufactures are carried on; they visited a number of those manufactories. I asked them what they would think, if the woollen manufactures of England were permitted to enter France under a certain duty; whether they would be afraid. They answered, "No, not at all; because we should always have a duty on them, and we have a great number of articles that we could send to England, under a reasonable duty; of course, if we lose one article, we shall gain by some others exported to England."

Where is the machinery, which is used in the sheering of cloth, made in France?—Particularly in Paris; the inventor (Mr. Collier, an Englishman,) has been established in France for many years, whose French patent is now introduced in England.

Is that machinery at all equal to the English machinery?—I have been informed that their machinery is equal to that made in England for the same purpose.

If the laws, prohibiting the exportation of our machinery, were repealed, would not France, in the course of a few years, have establishments of every description, the same as in England?—No.

Why not?—Because they have not capital enough to do it, nor that steady perseverance so essentially necessary to establish large works, except forced to it by the prohibitory laws of England.

Would not France, on account of the low price of labour, be enabled to underwork the English manufacturer, as to the price of her manufactures?—Never.

Is not the price of labour in France considerably lower than in England?—Considerably lower in some parts of France.

Then are the Committee to understand, that, whether the laws are repealed or not, it will not make much difference to France?—It will not make any difference to French manufacturers now. France can go well alone.

Have you seen many steam-engines when at work?—Yes, a considerable number.

Are they principally worked by coals, or by wood?—By coal, principally.

Is there any duty on the importation of coals into France?—Yes, from England and Belgium; and from the pit in France, a small duty on home consumption.

In what part of France is coal most abundant?—We have it near Valenciennes; in the south of France; near Saint Etienne; in the vicinity of Nantes; and from Belgium we receive a great quantity.

Are you able to state at what price it is sold at the mouth of the pit?—The price at the mouth of the pit may be taken at 10s. per ton English, of twenty hundred-weight. At St. Quentin, the price, including carriage and duty, is 20s. per ton; and at Paris, duty and carriage included, 40s. to 42s. per ton. Rouen 40s. to 45s.

Do you mean, by ton of twenty hundred-weight, English weight?—Yes.

Are you able to state what quality the coal is, compared with Newcastle or Staffordshire coal?—The coal that comes from the south of France is the best quality we have in France, and as much esteemed as any that comes from Newcastle, and used particularly with great advantage in smith's work. The coal that comes from Valenciennes is not so good, but that from the south is better and dearer.

Is water the principal power used for working machinery at Rouen?—Yes; and in the principal manufactures in most other parts of France.

Do you know, also, whether any iron ore is found in France?—Yes; it is found near St. Etienne, and some other parts of France.

Is the iron ore found near where the coal

coal is found?—It is found near St. Etienne, at Liege in Belgium, and some other parts of the country.

What is the quality of the best of your iron in France, as compared with our English iron?—The French is preferred in France to the English iron.

Do the machine makers use English or French iron?—They use both.

Is English iron prohibited in France?—No; but it pays duty as under:—

Flat and square, from 10*l.* to 20*l.* per ton, English.

Round 14*l.* to 20*l.* do.

and, notwithstanding the superiority of the French iron, it is not so well approved of as the English, not being so well flattened or rounded.

Have you ever known the workmen in France, in a body, refuse to work, as you know they do in England occasionally?—I have.

In what business?—In the carpenter business, one year ago, in Paris.

What was their number?—There were about 4 or 5000.

What was the result?—The police of Paris arrested a number of them, and put them into prison, because they had refused to work by combination; some were arrested by the police, for having prevented the others from working.

In point of fact, is it the practice in France, if the men refuse to work, if they behave quietly, and do not meddle with others disposed to work, to interfere with the men so leaving their work?—No, except there is evidence of combination.

Is that on a specific law?—Yes.

Have you any opportunity of knowing the number of English artizans who are in France, or who have gone to France in any one year?—I can only state what I have been told, that we had, in 1822 and 1823, about 16,000 artizans arrived from England in France, in the period of those two years.

Will you state what conversations you have had with these men, and whether the contracts made with them in this country, to induce them to go abroad, have been kept or not?—I believe there have been no contracts made in this country since 1816, to my knowledge; but, some men having visited France in that year, persuaded their associates here to emigrate; and now there is no occasion for any French master to enter into any contract to obtain men from England. It is sufficient to say in a French manufactory, "I want half a dozen Englishmen," and, in a short

time, from twelve to twenty are sure to apply.

Did you mean that the 16,000 were in Paris, or in all France?—In all France; for they pass through Paris, and are all registered there.

In what manufactories are the greatest number of these artizans?—They are spread in almost every manufactory: such as iron mills, foundries, woollen, cotton, calico printing, engraving, steam engine and machine factories.

Has Mr. Manby any English workmen?—Yes, he has many; he has all sorts and descriptions of men. I do not know any manufactory in France in which Englishmen have not been employed.

Can you state how many Englishmen there are at the works at Chaillot?—I believe at present there are not more than five or six Englishmen; Mr. Edward does not wish to have English workmen now, as he can manage the French better.

You stated to-day, that some woollen manufacturers said, they could send some French manufactured woollens into this country with an advantage and profit?—Yes, if there was no English duty.

If there were a considerable import of woollen manufactures into France, how do you imagine France would pay England for that woollen manufacture?—In the very same line of manufacture; they would have a fair exchange, to the advantage of both countries, by sending another class of articles.

Would not they be able to pay us in wine; supposing the duties upon French wine in England were taken off?—I believe it; and I am sure that there are many French articles that would be to the advantage of England to receive from France besides wine; and several of our well-informed statesmen have repeatedly stated, that if a free commercial intercourse existed between France and England, and that if England were to receive all our manufactured goods, and the produce of our soil, under reasonable terms of duty, we would with pleasure admit British produce and manufactured goods.

Is it the opinion in France, that that reciprocal intercourse would take place, even without any special commercial treaty for that purpose?—It is the opinion and wish among our commercial men for a free trade, except amongst the cotton manufacturers, weavers and spinners, or other manufacturers in immediate

immediate competition, who will oppose the freedom of trade with England as much as possible.

Those manufacturers of cotton goods would have no objection to the raw produce of the soil of France coming into England?—Certainly not; the silk manufacturers and the agriculturists would be very glad of it.

You stated, that you were able to show a great increase in cotton manufacture in France, by laying before the Committee the annual consumption of cotton in that country; will you have the goodness to make that statement?—Our consumption now is equal to 200,000 bags of raw cotton, averaging 250 lbs. weight each bag.

Can you state the consumption in former periods?—In 1818 it was only 150,000 bags; and during the reign of Napoleon, though we had a much greater district, including Belgium, yet we never manufactured more than 50,000 bags a-year; this statement has been made by me yearly, and I have published it to all France. The duty under Napoleon was 3s. 6d. per lb. and it has been reduced in 1814 to three halfpence per lb.; this is the great cause of the prosperity of the cotton manufacture in France.

Can you state from what countries that cotton was imported?—From America, the Brazils, the Levant, several colonies, and England.

John Lang.

In what business are you?—A hatter.

Have you belonged to any club of workmen?—Yes; what is commonly termed a club among us.

What may be the number of your club?—I suppose there are now nearly 600 that are paying to it.

Are they all fair men, or do you admit foul men?—They are all fair men.

You do not admit foul men to subscribe?—No.

By the rules, is there any sum paid to men who are out of work?—By the rules, if a man is out of work, he has a ticket, or blank commonly called, to travel with, and take with him; and he is relieved at the different towns where there are men in the trade. In London, if a stranger comes in, he receives 5s. if he comes in, bringing a blank from another town, he has a bed for three nights, and two pots of beer to drink.

Can you state with what number of clubs in the country your correspondence exists?—I cannot say; almost

every town in England, however a great number of towns in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

In the situation in which you have been, as secretary, have you carried on the correspondence, or is there any correspondence regularly carried on?—There is at times, with all the places.

Are you in the habit of sending sums of money from one town to another, when the men are out of work?—We have been, on a strike.

Does it make any difference whether they are out of work by their striking work themselves, or by the masters not being able to employ them?—Yes; when a man is out of work on his own account, he gets a blank to travel elsewhere; but, if on strike, they receive a certain sum per week, if they have any funds, or travel as before stated.

Do you afford assistance to any other class of workmen, when they are out of work, or strike?—There has been, I believe, something of that sort done.

Have you received any assistance, in your turn, when your men were out of work?—Yes.

In fact, there is a mutual understanding between the various trades to assist each other, when they are out of work?—There is, in some cases; it seems to be optional; when a trade is on the strike, they solicit others to assist them, and in that case they relieve, if they think necessary.

Since you worked in London, have there been any disputes between you and the master hatters?—Yes, one previous to the last of 1820, that was in 1817.

By a meeting on the part of the men and the masters a compromise took place, and the rate between the men was settled?—Yes.

How long did the men strike?—I suppose it was some three or four weeks before it was quiet altogether.

What was the next difference which took place?—In 1820; but a few of the masters considered the demand not unreasonable, and acceded to it?

Some of the men thought, as the hats were getting larger, they required more money for their labour?—Yes; we met, and thought this would not be unreasonable.

Did you agree, at that meeting, to certain propositions for an increase on some few articles, which propositions you sent to the masters?—Yes, the men of those shops which had not those prices, were to solicit those masters for this advance.

Did

Did they agree to your proposition for the advance on the several kinds of work?—They did not.

They did not agree to your demand for an increase; but, on the contrary, agreed to certain prices, which reduced those demands?—Yes.

What increase had you demanded?—A penny a hat on some sorts, and twopence on others.

Instead of being raised a shilling a dozen, the price was reduced a shilling a dozen?—Yes.

Did they strike?—They left their work.

What took place after that?—I was then secretary; I had not been in the situation three months; I was taken to Union Hall.

What evidence was brought against you?—The masters all appeared to say, that the men had struck work, and that we were allowing the men so much a week for standing out. This paper Mr. Harris produced, and I was asked whether it was my writing; I said it was. Then the magistrates said, "We shall send you to Brixton for two months." I said to Mr. Chambers, "Are we to go to prison without being heard." He said, if we had any thing to say, we might say it, but we were convicted. There were some letters, which were coming from the country, for the affair had been about a month's standing; and some letters, which were coming from the country to us, were stopped by the masters, and taken from the postman, and paid for at the door, and brought in to Union Hall; those letters were opened by the masters at Union Hall.

Was it not the case, that the men who had struck work were actually then receiving an allowance from the club?—They were.

Did you attempt to put in the paper which the masters had issued, fixing the rate of wages, to show that the masters also had been doing that which you had?—We did not; we were taken and convicted, without the opportunity of doing so.

Did you not state to the magistrates, that the masters had done that?—We were not asked.

What was the result of the appeal?—Our appeal was not heard, in consequence of some informality in the proceedings at Union Hall; the recognizances did not agree with the conviction; and I rather think, but not hearing distinctly what was said, that

the bail which we had given was more than was required by the Act; the magistrates refused to hear the appeal.

Was the conviction quashed?—It was not; we got out of the way, for fear of going to prison; and, in the course of a fortnight or three weeks, on the 23d of October following, I think, they preferred an indictment against me, and the three named there in the conviction, with twenty-one others, for a conspiracy.

What was the result of that prosecution?—The result was, that we had to attend on the 4th of April, 1821, at Kingston.

Do you know under what Act you were committed by the magistrates at Union Hall?—I understood the Combination Acts.

None of them were stated?—No, we did not know any thing about it.

You were present?—Yes.

What followed?—We were then brought to Kingston, and entered into our own recognizances to keep the peace for three years.

Were you aware, before this trial took place at Kingston, to what extent you were acting against the existing laws?—No; we knew very little of the law.

As you belonged to the committee, can you state whether it was proposed at any of your meetings to prosecute the masters, for having combined to lower the wages?—No, I cannot say that ever I heard of such a thing.

Had you any idea that the law applied equally against the masters as the men?—We had afterwards; but I did not understand the law previously. I had never seen the act, and therefore I could not say any thing about it.

Are you able to state what is the opinion of the men in general, in respect of the operation of those laws; do they consider them as bearing hard against them?—They do, they think they bear harder against them than they do against their masters, for that, if they are sent to prison with a family, they are ruined; while the masters, for some sort of fine, might be excused. If I had gone to prison, with a wife and five children depending upon me, it would have been a sad thing for me. I believe, for fifty years, there has been only an advance of 2s. a dozen on hats of the same kind, that is, with low crowns; when every thing is bearing a double proportion, or treble, it comes to no more to the workmen.

Are

Are you able to state what the rate of wages was twenty or twenty-five years ago, and what the rise since that time has been for the same kind of work?—I can say, as to forty years ago, the same kind of work, men's hats, the square or taper crowns, were then 8s. per dozen; and now, according to our price, are 10s. a dozen.

Can you state the quantity of work which those hats took forty years ago, and what they take now?—Yes; they require rather more work now, because the hats are not made of so good material as they used to be, on account of the price of stuff being higher, therefore they require more care over them.

Can you state what the difference of wages of the trade generally, within the last fifteen years, may be?—I think, myself, very trifling.

Is it an increase or a decrease?—I do not think it is an advance.

How much can a good workman earn now in a week?—Between two and three pounds.

Is two guineas about the average of your wages?—It is more than the average that I get, but others do more perhaps.

Will your wages, throughout the year, average that?—No.

What do you consider the average of your wages all the year round?—I have not taken notice; some weeks I am getting 32s. some weeks less, some weeks 2l.

Are there any weeks that you are unemployed?—Some weeks I have been part of the time walking about.

Does that depend on your master or yourself?—Upon our masters.

Have the wages risen or fallen in proportion to the price of provisions?—I think they have not; that must appear, I think, when there has been but 2s. advance per dozen within forty years, on the same kind of work.

Does not the belief, on the part of the men, that the Combination Laws are hard upon them, induce the men to form clubs and combinations to defend themselves?—It does.

Do you think, that if there were no law more favourable to the masters than to the men, that would tend to do away the combinations which exist?—I do; it is my opinion, and I believe it is the opinion of a great part of the trade, that if there were none of those laws, the masters and men could settle their differences better by themselves, because I am convinced of it from the im-

provement in the trade, and the men being more steady in the trade than they were formerly.

Have you observed, that the convictions at Kingston have produced any effect upon the minds of the people generally?—Yes.

In what way?—They have established a sort of dread about them, a fear of the law.

How much per week did they wish to increase that rate of wages?—It was not to increase what they could get, but to be paid for what they considered extra labour.

Do many of your workmen travel from home?—Yes; they leave when they want employment.

Until they get work, they are entitled to a travelling ticket?—We call them blanks.

Do you not conceive that those tickets are serviceable to the persons who are the bearers of them?—Of course, because, according to some of their rules, wherein a fine is stated to be levied upon a man, if he robs his master; a man would not have this ticket to travel with, if he had done so, without having the fine stated on his blank.

Could these people go about in search of work but for such an institution as that?—No; it is a kind of passport and certificate of good character.

They would be liable to be taken up as vagrants, would they not, if it were not for these tickets?—I apprehend they would; they get relief at the towns through which they go.

Does that tend to prevent any considerable distress in your trade in any parts of the country?—I apprehend it tends to keep them from the parishes; on the road they receive at each place, perhaps threepence, or sixpence, or in proportion to the number of men in the town; and a drink of beer, and a piece of bread and cheese, and a night's lodging.

These tickets are a testimony to the morals and good conduct of the men?—Yes.

Are the men very desirous that the laws should be repealed?—Yes, they are.

Do you think it would have any effect in putting them and their masters on better terms?—I think so myself.

Do you think the men would be better able, if those laws were repealed, to compel their masters to increase their wages?—I do not think they would.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

JOOLOAK's SONG.
(Vide Capt. Parry's Voyage.)

BY J. R. PRIOR.

"I WOULD not leave home, for my father would cry ;"
My friends they would mourn, and my maiden would die :
I would not leave home, though of ice and of snow,—
I have joys which no stranger can relish or know :

I can gather my meal
From the walrus and seal,
Ah, why should I wander to Europe ? "No, no !"

The beam of my slumbers, the spirit of sleep,
Is dear in the promise that safely I keep ;
I can traverse the isles in the gleaming of day,

And remember my friends who are voyaged away :

In my hut, by my oil,
I can rest from my toil,
Then why should I wander to Europe ?—
"Nay, nay !"

My dogs they are faithful, my skins they are warm,—

The lips of my maiden, how sweetly they charm !

Suns will shine in the zone of Love's beautiful dress,

And the heart with Love's eye-stars will feelings express ;

Ah, why should I roam
From my treasures and home ?

My spirit would break were my answer,
"Yes, yes !"

Islington, April 14, 1824.

LOVE AND WINE ;

BY DR. BUSBY.

Love and Wine are the blessings of Life,
Ev'ry bliss their enchantments bestow ;

They dissipate sorrow and strife,

And yield us a heaven below.

Hail, O Love ! hail the gay God of Wine,

Whose enjoyments enkindle the soul ;

With thy roses embellish his shrine,

And mingle his sweets in thy bowl.

THE SINGING MARINER ;

A Ballad from the Spanish.

BY GEORGE OLAUS BORROW.

Who will ever have again,
On the land or on the main,
Such a chance as happen'd to
Count Arnaldos long ago.

With his falcon in his hand,
Forth he went along the strand,

There he saw a galley gay,
Briskly bearing for the bay ;

MONTHLY MAG. No. 395.

Ask me not her name and trade,—
All the sails of silk were made ;
He who steer'd the ship along
Rais'd his voice, and sung a song ;

Sung a song, whose magic force
Calm'd the breaker in its course ;
While the fishes, sore amaz'd,
Left their holes, and upward gaz'd ;

And the fowl came flocking fast
Round the summit of the mast ;
Still he sung to wind and wave,
"God preserve my vessel brave ;

"Guard her from the rocks that grow
'Mid the sullen deep below ;
From the gust, and from the breeze,
Sweeping through Gibraltarek's seas ;

"From the gulph of Venice too,
With its shoals and waters blue ;
Where the mermaid chants her hymn,
Borne upon the billow's brim."

Forward stept Arnaldos bold,
Thus he spoke, as I am told,
"Learn me, sailor, I entreat,
Yonder song that sounds so sweet."

But the sailor shook his head,
Shook it thrice, and briefly said,
"Never will I teach the strain
But to him who ploughs the main."

THE IRISH BARD's LAMENT.

Sweet Erin ! once more to your verdure-clad mountains,

Forsaking yon island,* with rapture I fly,
To ponder again on your crystalline fountains,
And visit the spot where my ancestors lie.

For dear to my soul are your rose-enwreath'd bowers,

Where Love first beguil'd me with language too warm ;

And dear to these eyes are those ivy-crown'd towers
Now wasting before the rude breath of the storm !

For there in the days of my boyhood I wander'd,
There melted my soul with the Poet's soft theme,
Or o'er the dark course of thy destiny ponder'd,
Till ages have vanish'd away like a dream !

Oh ! that I had never known wisdom brought sorrow,
But squander'd my days in a less refin'd sphere,
Then pleasure would ever have gladden'd the morrow,

And smoothen'd the road of my earthly career.

But, Erin ! I bent to a courtier's persuasions,
When first my wrapt spirit to greatness inclin'd
And found, in the end, that a world of evasions
Alone was bestow'd for the fruits of my mind.

But away with complaining,—for here, lovely Erin !
In spite of the wrongs I have suffer'd, I dwell
With a look of delight on those scenes, still endearing,
Which charm'd my young heart when I bade thee farewell.

In yon rose-cover'd haunt, when the day was declining,

I've touch'd all alone my enamour'd guitar,
And felt in that harbour my spirit repining
For the loss of the sister of young Lochinvar.

In

* England.

In the flowers around me so tenderly playing,
Methought I have seen her sweet countenance
shine,
And felt, as they kiss'd me, the zephyrs conveying
The breath of her rapturous soul into mine.

And here, now retir'd from the seat of confusion,*
Methinks I can feel that my spirit is free
From corruption and fraud, and each courtly pol-
lution,

Which long, lovely Erin, have trampled on thee.

And again, on the cool spicy gale of the mountain,
Methinks I can hear my Eliza's guitar,
Now mingling its music with that of the fountain
Which waters the grave of the lov'd Lochinvar.

Oh! here let me live with the girl I have cherish'd,
Forgetful of courtiers who vow,—to betray,—
And here let me lie, when my nature hath perish'd,
Beneath the warm lid of my own native clay.

My sleep shall be calmer than his who deceiv'd me,
My name shine as lovely from History's pen;
For none have I cheated who fondly believ'd me,
Nor forfeited once the approval of men.

Islington.

J. G.

SONNET TO THE OWL.

NIGHT's doleful herald! who dost wailing
come

From some lone cloister'd nook,—by
foul imp driv'n,—

Where thou long time with famine's
pinch hast striv'n;

Sailing along thro' the deep dark'ning gloom,
Pleas'd with unsightly shapes, and shadows
dim,

Pleas'd with lone church-yard walks and
scenes forbidden,

Unsocial bird! thou comest forth like him
Who seeks where avarice-hoarded pelf
is hidden.

The moon is up, but, oh! shines not for
thee;

Say, for thy thanks are those harsh hoot-
ings given:

Behold yon scene of rare felicity!

Lovers enjoying courtship's earliest
heav'n;

'Tis for their sakes fair Luna breaks the
gloom,

And, with her silver wand, doth wait to
tend them home. ENORT.

EL RUISEÑOR Y EL GORRION.

From the "*Fabulas Literarias*" of Don
Tomas de Yriarte.†

SIGUIENDO el son del organillo un dia,
Tomaba el Ruiseñor leccion de canto,
Y á la xaula llegándose entretanto
El Gorrion parlero, así decía.

Quanto me marabillo

De ver que de ese modo

Un páxaro tan diestro

A un discípulo tiene por maestro!

Porque, al fin, lo que sabe el organillo,

A tí lo debe todo.

* London.

† These Fables are as familiarly known
in Spain as those of Gay in England.

A pesar de eso (el Ruiseñor replica.)
Si él aprendió de mí, yo de él aprendo.

A imitar mis caprichos él se aplica;
Yo los voy corrigiendo

Con arreglarme al arte que él enseña:

Y así pronto verás lo que adelanta

Un Ruiseñor que con escueta canta.

'De aprender se desdén

El literato grave,

Pues mas debe estudiar el que mas sabe.

TRANSLATION,

BY WILLIAM EVANS.

Intended as a Specimen of Fables for Youth.

THE SPARROW AND THE NIGHTINGALE.

Hearing the solemn 'pealing organ blow,'

A Nightingale, inclin'd to modulate

His lay, those swelling sounds to imitate,

His bosom felt with emulation glow.

"I marvel (cried a Sparrow,) at the scene,

In which a bird, pre-eminent in skill

To sway the world of harmony at will,

Submits his pride of glory to demean:

The master his disciple to assume,

As model in accomplishments of art!

Thy strains to copy is the organ's part,

But not thy genius to transcend, presume."

The Nightingale, 'in sweetest, saddest
plight,'*

Warbles his airs with melody divine,

Whose descant 'smooth'd the rugged brow
of night,'

And said, "This instrument has charms
like mine;

The organist my 'native wood-notes wild't

And trills adopts; while by resem-
blance I

His science would transfer to Nature's
child,

Whose powers may with his diápasón vie;

And to the world evince how Philomel,

Train'd by the Muse, in perfect tune
to sing,

With voice and taste united, will excel

The untaught harmonists of spring."

Dares one in erudition grave despise

The lamp of learning, that inform'd his
youth?

The more he knows, the more, if he be wise,
He labours to explore the realms of

Truth.

Park-wood, Tavistock; Feb. 1824.

* Κλυων μὲν αὐδὴν, ὁρμαὶ δ' ἔχ' ὅρῳ το σσι.
Eurip. Hippo. 86.

The bird, unseen, that warbles in the shade.

Dulcis variat Philomela querelas.

——— Silent night,

With this her solemn bird.—Milton.

† Δενδρέων ἐν πετάλοις καζεζομένη πικνύναιον,
Ἡ τε δαμά τρωπῶσα χεῖρ πολυχέει φωνῇ.

Homer. Odyss. T. 520, &c.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To SIR WILLIAM CONGREVE, of Cecil-street, Strand; for certain Improvements in the Manufacture of Bank-note Paper, for the Prevention of Forgery.—Dec. 4, 1819.

THE object of this invention is to form certain tests of genuineness in the paper on which bank-notes are to be printed, which cannot be imitated after the paper is made, as is at present the case with the ordinary paper used for bank-notes; but which tests or distinguishing marks or peculiarities must indispensably be given to the paper in its original construction or formation at the paper-mill, which no ordinary forger can accomplish, so that no forgery can be completed without the aid of paper-makers. And the object is, moreover, to make these tests or marks as simple as they can be, so that they may be immediately recognised and understood by the most unlearned persons, that all orders of people may be equally able to distinguish a bad note from a good one, by observing whether the said tests exist or not in any note that may be offered. Of these tests, and of the mode of producing them, there are various modifications and gradations.

First, the very texture, smoothness, and thinness, of bank-paper, united with a new and peculiar degree of strength, and with a peculiarly transparent water-mark, so bright that it cannot be imitated, either by friction, pressure, or varnish, may be made to form a test of genuine bank-paper, which can only be imitated in the original fabrication of the paper, and not subsequently. This smoothness and thinness are to be accomplished by a particular process in preparing the material, by mashing or rubbing the pulp to pieces instead of cutting it, by which the pulp is made of a fine long and flakey staple instead of a short nature, so that the texture of the paper becomes tough and elastic instead of being weak and brittle; this property also may be increased by the mixture of certain transparent vegetable and animal substances, such as gum, isinglass, parchment-cuttings, and the like, by which a peculiar degree of tenacity and transparency is attainable, and the due proportions of which can best be regulated by the experiment of the workmen. This paper, when dipped singly, will afford a much more brilliant water-mark than ordinary paper, from the nature of the materials,

which may be augmented by forming the water-mark of very thin sheet copper or brass, instead of wire, or by mixing both. The water-mark, however, of such single colourless paper, cannot be made permanently indelible. To accomplish this most desirable end therefore in white paper, by which a certain test may be obtained in such paper of its not being a forged water-mark, this paper must be dipped in a vat of the thinnest possible material twice for once touching it; and the transparency and distinctness of the water-mark will be improved by dipping the mould in clear water between the first and second dips in the pulp, by which means a permanent difference of thickness between the substance of the water-mark and of the plain part is created, whereas the ordinary water-mark is little more than an impression on the surface of the paper. A note thus produced, though it need not, with the fine materials proposed, be thicker than an ordinary note, will, on the whole, be much stronger than the common note, because it will, in fact, be more close or dense in its texture, though not thicker. The tests of the genuineness of the white bank-note paper which he thus manufactures, are indeed extremely delicate and beautiful, but they are not of the same decided character and universal manifestation as those which I shall proceed to explain.

These are formed by the introduction of a coloured layer of pulp, in combination with white layers, and are thus effected. The material being prepared, and reduced into the finest possible pulps, as above stated, a mineral dye is added to one of them, or a vegetable dye will answer if the pulp be made of material previously dyed. Thus he has found the Adrianople red cloth form a most excellent coloured pulp, not only because the colour is peculiarly clear and permanent, but because it is a dye most difficult to give. The pulps being thus prepared, the following different modifications of this paper may be made, for the purpose of giving the test or mark required, and which is certainly not to be imitated, but by a similar process to that of the original manufacture. This paper should be made in two different moulds, one a plain one and the other with a water-mark, either as above of thin copper-plate, or wire, or both, as follows.

First,

First, by three dips and three couchings; a dip of the white pulp being taken in the plain mould, is to be couched; then a dip with the water-mark mould is taken of the coloured pulp, and that couched on the white; and again, a third dip of white in the plain mould laid upon this. The layers of each pulp being taken as thin as possible, this completes the formation of the sheet, and the felt is then laid on. The paper thus produced contains a dyed or coloured layer, with a most brilliant, distinct, and permanent, or indestructible water-mark, between two thin layers of white; the colour, therefore, is in the heart of the paper, and is scarcely perceived until held up to the light. Now it is obviously impossible to place the colour thus in the interior, except in the first formation of the paper. No person can, after the paper is made, dye the heart of a sheet of paper without dyeing the exterior also; nor can there be any test of genuineness devised, whereof the proof can be more simple or self-evident than the having thus merely to ascertain the fact of the colour being in the interior of the paper, by holding it up to the light, and thence deducing that this paper must have been made under circumstances scarcely attainable by the forger; or indeed, it may be said, wholly unattainable by him if due attention be paid to the perfection of the manipulations in the original paper; since it would be impossible to produce the triple paper in such perfection, without working in large quantities, and by very expensive and cumbrous machinery. The second mode of producing this paper is, by three dippings and two couchings. The triple paper made as above might be objected to for certain banks, on account of its being too thick. In that case, therefore, this paper may be made, not as above, by three dippings and three couchings, but with three dippings and only two couchings. By dipping first in the coloured pulp, then the white upon it in the water-mark mould, then couching both these layers together, which brings the coloured layer uppermost; then dipping the second white separately in the plain mould, and couching it on the coloured layer. There is also a third mode of producing this paper by three dippings and only one couching. This is effected by dipping first the white, then the colour, and then the white pulp again, one upon the other in the same mould, and couching the three layers

at once. These three different modes of combining this paper, give three different gradations of substance, whereof the latter is the thinnest, and also the most rapidly made; this latter, however, requires more dexterity in the workman, and is, perhaps, for that reason, the best calculated for the desired security, while its thinness places it still further from any spurious imitation that might be attempted, by pasting three sheets of thin ready-made paper together. In those modifications of the triple paper, where more than one couching are used, a gauge is required in order to place one layer exactly over the other; and, for this purpose, a very simple instrument has been contrived, being a frame with hinges, to allow it to be raised and thrown back when the felt is laid on, and yet always to fall down on the same spot on the felts; so that, by placing the mould into the angle of this frame, it is sure always to be couched exactly in the same situation, and therefore to place the layers exactly over one another. This frame is further constructed, so that it will rise and fall on two fixed standards, according to the number of felts on the post. The construction of this instrument is so simple, that there can be no doubt of any person accustomed to paper-making comprehending it. The test of this triple paper, as it may be termed, may be somewhat strengthened by leaving a margin of the interior coloured layer bare all round one of the faces of the note, which any paper-maker will know may be easily effected, by taking a smaller deckle for the last couching. By this means the fact of the colour in the interior appearing deeper when looked through than when looked at, is established; because the colour in this margin, though the same as that in the interior, being superficial, appears paler when looked through; that is to say, the effect of the superficially coloured margin is precisely the converse of the colour in the centre of the paper, though they are the same tints; whence it is deduced, that, if that which is superficial looks paler when held up to the light, that which looks darker so viewed must be in the interior; and thus every doubt as to the test is removed by proofs existing in the note itself.

I have already (says Sir William) described a mode of improving the brilliancy of the water-mark in white bank-note paper, by a double layer of colour-
less

less pulp. Here therefore it may be observed, that this effect may be still heightened by giving a very faint tint in one of these layers. It is true this double paper would not afford all the advantages derivable from the tests of the interior colour, because all superficial colour may be laid upon ready-made paper. Nevertheless, certain peculiarities in the mode of laying in this colour may be accomplished, which it would be extremely difficult for the forger to achieve, otherwise than by means of pulp in the original formation of the paper; thus it may be laid on in a mottled state by a peculiar formation in the mould, and by the use of a thin copper strainer, instead of wire, in the sieves, it may be laid on so as to produce a sort of shade to the transparent water-mark; two descriptions of water-mark, one dark and the other transparent, being thus mixed by means of the two layers of paper, which would produce a most beautiful combined effect, to be only imitated in the original construction of the paper; and, being perfectly indestructible, such paper would also be thinner than the triple paper. The paper thus made of different layers, whether double or triple, with the coloured layer or without it, is susceptible of another indelible description of mark in the interior, which cannot be produced but in the first formation of the paper; thus, after the first layer is couched, it may be printed upon at the mill, either in colour or in black. I have thus printed various forms or figures, and even the promissory part itself of the note, in the very heart of the paper before it was finished; that is to say, forming part of the first process at the mill. This printing, whatever it may be, may then be covered with the outer layer of very fine transparent pulp, either plain or with a transparent water-mark, mixing and combining, if required, with the printed character in the interior. By this exterior covering it is obvious, that this printing is not only protected from injury, but that it cannot be set off or rubbed down for the purposes of imitation. There is another improved manipulation as to the printing upon bank-notes, similar to the foregoing one, and productive of the same effects, namely, that the printing may in like manner be performed upon the paper in an unfinished and damped state, and previous to its being sized. This manipulation on the same principle as the last-mentioned process, will protect the printing from

injury, and from being set off or rubbed down for the purposes of forgery, though not so completely as the last-mentioned mode, while it also improves the impression. And this also may be best performed by combining the operation of printing with the original formation of the paper at the mill, which necessarily places any improved effect thus attainable still further out of the reach of the forger; in short, it is evident that there is an infinite variety of these tests to be obtained by the different modifications of the principles herein stated, which it is not necessary further to describe.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

Thomas Bewley, of Mount Rath, in Queen's County, cotton-manufacturer, for certain improvements in wheeled carriages.—Jan. 24.

John Heathcoat, of Tiverton, lace-manufacturer, for certain improvements in the method of figuring or ornamenting various descriptions or kinds of goods manufactured from silk, cotton, or flax.—Jan. 24.

John Jones, of Leeds, brush-manufacturer, for certain improvements in machinery and instruments for dressing and cleansing woollen, cotton, linen, silk, and other cloths or fabrics, and which improvements are also applicable to the dressing and cleansing of machinery of various descriptions, and other articles or substances.—Jan. 27.

Sir William Congreve, of Cecil-street, Strand, bart. for his improved method of stamping.—Feb. 7.

John Arrowsmith, of Air-street, Piccadilly, esq. who, in consequence of discoveries by himself, and communications made to him by certain foreigners residing abroad, is in possession of an improved mode of publicly exhibiting pictures or painted scenery of every description, and of distributing or directing the day-light upon or through them so as to produce many beautiful effects of light and shade, which he denominates diorama.—Feb. 10.

Robert Lloyd, of the Strand, Middlesex, hatter, and James Rowbotham, of Great Surry-street, Blackfriars-road, hat-manufacturer, for their having invented and brought to perfection a hat upon a new construction, which will be of great public utility.—Feb. 19.

Henry Adcock, of Summer-hill-terrace, Birmingham, gilt-toy manufacturer, for his improvement in making waistbands, or umbilical, ventral, lumbar, and spinal, bandages or supporters, to be attached to coats, waistcoats, breeches, pantaloons, and trowsers, to be either permanently fixed or occasionally attached and supplied.—Feb. 19.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING PRISON DISCIPLINE.

THOUGH this Society does not affect to commiserate prisoners, but, by the word discipline, appears to aid the blindness of justice, and the indiscriminating severity of the law, yet benefit to the weak and helpless must result, from the contact of rank and power, and we therefore wish it success, and hope that its labours will be unremitting and perpetual.

At the late anniversary meeting of the Society, (the Duke of Gloucester in the chair,) sincere gratification arose from the increasing prosperity and usefulness of this institution, from the public interest which continues to prevail for the improvement of prison discipline, and from the measures now in progress for the erection of new, and the amendment of old, prisons. It appeared, however, that, notwithstanding the visible progress of amelioration, a considerable number of prisons, especially those under local jurisdiction, are devoid of classification and employment, and of that discipline which can alone correct and reclaim the offender; in some cases confounding in one common association the several distinctions of character and crime,—while they are otherwise in such a state as to call imperiously for the interference of the Legislature. The Society, therefore, look forward with anxious solicitude to the completion of those measures which are now before Parliament for the consolidation and amendment of prison laws; convinced that legislative enactments, founded on wise principles, are indispensable, before the prisons of this kingdom can be regulated by a system that will at once deter the criminal, yet promote his reformation, and add to the public welfare and security by the prevention of crime.

It appeared, also, that the situation of criminal youth, disposed to abandon their vicious courses, but discharged from prison without money, character, or friends, is one which has strong claims as well on the interests as on the compassion of the public. The numerous boys thus circumstanced, who, on their liberation from the gaols of the metropolis, have received relief from the Prison Discipline Society, and the success of its endeavours to reform, entitle the institution to the warm support of

the enlightened and benevolent; but the Committee have, during the past year, been compelled, for want of means, to deny assistance to many whom timely relief might have rescued from guilt and misery.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

The ten associates consist of—Mr. Coleridge, the Reverends E. Davies, J. Jamieson, F. R. Malthus, H. J. Todd, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Roscoe, Mr. Sharon Turner, Sir W. Ouseley, Mr. Millingen. The honorary associates are—Bernard Barton, Mr. Duppa, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Mitchel, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Tytler, and the Reverends T. D. Fosbrooke, S. Lee, J. Lingard, G. Miller, J. Parsons, R. Polwhele, A. Rees. The honorary members are—the Reverends A. Allison, G. Gleig, the Archbishop of Dublin, M. M. Von Hammer, Angelo Mai, W. A. Von Schlegel, Sir G. J. Staunton, Mr. Young, Mr. Rennell, Mr. Salt, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Mitford, and Sir J. Malcolm.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

On the 13th of February, being the fourth anniversary of the Astronomical Society of London, a numerous meeting of its members took place, at their rooms in Lincoln's-inn Fields, when the chairman (Mr. Colebrooke) proceeded to distribute the honorary rewards of the Society, viz. the Society's gold medal to Charles Babbage, esq. F.R.S. as a token of the high estimation in which it holds his valuable invention of an engine for calculating mathematical and astronomical tables, being the first medal awarded by the Society. A similar gold medal to Professor Encke, of Seeberg, in Gotha, for his investigations relative to the comet which bears his name, and which led to the re-discovery of it in 1822. The silver medal of this Society to M. Karl Rumker, for the re-discovery of Encke's comet, in consequence of the above investigations. And a similar silver medal to M. Pons, of Paris, for the discovery of two comets on the 31st of May and 13th of July, 1822, and for his indefatigable assiduity in that department of astronomy.

LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

Whilst every branch of science is contributing its powerful influence in promoting the welfare of society, the working

working mechanic has been peculiarly situated, being compelled either to obtain, alone and by expensive means, the knowledge of those scientific principles on which his art is founded, or to remain in ignorance, which is always paralyzing his best efforts, and producing habits of carelessness and despondency.

To remedy this evil, and to promote that species of knowledge so favourable to the best interests of a commercial nation, this Institution has been established; and, to give it proper effect, every enlightened individual is earnestly requested to give his cordial assistance, by such contributions of money, books, models, specimens, &c. as may to him appear best calculated for effecting so desirable an object.

The object proposed to be obtained, is the instruction of the members in the principles of the arts they practise, and in the various branches of science and useful knowledge.

The means proposed are—

The voluntary association of mechanics and others, and the payment of a small annual or quarterly sum by each.

Donations of money, books, specimens, implements, models, and apparatus.

A Library of Reference, a Circulating Library, and Reading Room.

A Museum of Machines, Models, Minerals, and Natural History.

Lectures on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Practical Mechanics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Literature, and the Arts.

Elementary Schools, for teaching Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry, and their different applications, particularly to Perspective, Architecture, Mensuration, and Navigation.

An Experimental Workshop and Laboratory.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

In conformity with the will of the late Anthony Fothergill, M.D. F.R.S. the Medical Society have resolved to give annually, to the author of the best dissertation on a subject proposed by them, a gold medal value twenty guineas, called the Fothergillian Medal; for which the learned of all countries are invited as candidates.

1. Each dissertation must be delivered to the Registrar, in the Latin or English language, on or before the 1st day of December.

2. With each dissertation must be de-

livered a sealed packet, with some motto or device on the outside, and within the author's name and designation; and the same motto or device must be put upon the dissertation, that the Society may know how to address the successful candidate.

3. No paper in the hand-writing of the author, or with his name affixed, will be received; and if the author of any paper shall, either directly or indirectly, discover himself to the Committee of Papers, or to any member thereof, such paper will be excluded from all competition for the medal.

4. All the dissertations, the successful one excepted, will be returned, if desired, with the sealed packets unopened.

The subject of the prize medal, for March 1825, is—"The Pathology and Treatment of Periodical Asthma."

LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION.

The governors of this Institution lately met. The Report stated, that the benefits of vaccination were diffused to the inhabitants of every land, but in this metropolis the *fomites* of the small-pox still lurked amongst the ignorant and prejudiced part of the population: 774 persons fell victims to the dreadful disease, in the course of the last year, within the bills of mortality, and the deaths of many are not included in those annual registers of departure from life. The managers continued to watch the departure of vessels to foreign nations, as well as to all the British colonies; and continued to afford the supplies of the vaccine ichor, for the protection of the colonies from the small-pox.

During the last year there had been vaccinated by Dr. Walker, 3,236; by the appointed inoculators in the metropolis and its environs, 18,987; by the appointed inoculators in the country, 21,654. From the beginning:—By Dr. Walker, 52,116; by the town inoculators, 185,235; by the country inoculators, 484,693. Dr. Walker had supplied from the beginning, 98,850 applicants.

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

From a Report read to the National Institute in December last, it appears that the new salt-mine of Vic occupies an extent of more than thirty square leagues, and its thickness is such, that it will require thousands of years to exhaust it. This rock-salt possesses the property of not being so deliquescent, or apt to attract atmospherical moisture,

moisture, as sea-salt, which will make a saving of ten per cent. There are four varieties: white, half-white, grey, and red. The first is perfectly pure, and fit for the table; the second and third have a mixture of other substances, but less than in marine salt, nor is the fourth so impure as common salt: these three last may be used without inconvenience or danger.

In the sitting of the 24th, a new chart of Columbia was presented, modelled on the observations of M. de Humboldt and the Spanish navigators. M. de H. has annexed cuts, in three different directions, replete with geographical details. To these profiles are added scales, indicating the mean temperature of the air, from the level of the equinoctial seas to 2000 toises in height.

SOCIETY OF FRENCH INDUSTRY.

According to the Report of the Society for Encouraging French Industry, their works in cotton have attained such perfection, as not only to equal but surpass those of India. Samples of the finest and most beautiful Indian workmanship have been exposed in the Louvre; and, compared with others of modern European art, are confessedly inferior. The female peasantry, in many provinces, can achieve what (as it is asserted,) none of the most sumptuous shops in Syracuse could have produced for Verres. Cicero reproaches him for appearing in public in the finest linen cloth, bespangled with small points: "Tenuissimo lino, minutis maculis." For white or printed cottons, Rouen is the Manchester of France.

According to the same Report, the art of applying brilliant and durable varnish to iron is but in its infancy in France, while it is carried to the highest degree of perfection by an uncivilized tribe in the forests of Oural, in Siberia. It forms an extraordinary product of industry, the origin of which is not well known.

NEAPOLITAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

Among the learned Societies of Italy, none are more useful than those which relate to Antiquities. Here they have an unrestrained liberty (fettered in many other points,) to explore all the circumstances of archæology. Imitating the example of Rome, the city of Naples has recently formed an Antiquarian Society; and, from their abundant materials, a first volume of their Memoirs has appeared.

Among other notices, is a medal of Crispus Cæsar, the son of Constantine, found at Capua, with this legend, "Virtus exercet." In one Memoir, mention is made of a geographical chart of 1455, in which the position of the Caribbee or West India islands is marked. This specification of those islands at that time is highly deserving of attention, and should be well sifted, as to the merits of its authenticity.

A crown of gold was found, in 1813, in an ancient tomb near Armento, in the Basilicate. It is described here as tressed with oak-leaves, and interlaced with little branches of flowers,—roses, narcissi, ivy, &c. On the flowers and leaves, some bees are represented; the chisel has also marked four figures of men, and two of women. Among the various purposes for which these crowns were made, was that of consecrating them to the manes of the illustrious dead. This was practised by all the towns of Thessaly, in honour of Pelopidas; and 2000 were offered at the funeral of Sylla.

Another notice contains a Greek diploma of the Archives of Naples, as existing in 1055: it is addressed to the Abbot of San Nicolo, at Monopolis.

NATIVE CALCUTTA SOCIETY.

A Literary Society has been founded at Calcutta, by native Indians of distinction, the object of which is truly praiseworthy. It is intended to enter into discussions on all subjects connected with the progress of civilization and literature. Works of learning and general utility are to be published in English; and little manuals of morals and science, tending to impugn certain inveterate customs, and to lay down rules of reformation conducive to the well-being of individuals in Bengal.

To promote these ends, mechanical and mathematical instruments, together with a chemical apparatus, are to be procured. A house is to be erected, for the purpose of holding their assemblies, and containing their different collections. A college will be annexed, for instruction in the arts and sciences. Those who convened the first assembly have agreed to defray all expenses, till the Society be completely organized.

BENGAL MISSION SOCIETY.

The Fifth Report of the Society of Missions of Bengal has the following particulars:—Besides the Chapel of Union, which belongs to the Society, chapels

1821.]

chapels have been erected at Mizapour, at Majnicktula, and at Kidderpore. Religious tracts and works of piety have been distributed among the attendants at these churches: divine service is celebrated in them every Sunday morning and Thursday evening, to numerous and attentive auditories. Schools are established at Kidderpore, Bhopanipore, Chittlah, and Tallah Gange. There is a school of girls, under the care of Madame Trawin.

The press is another efficacious medium of instruction employed by the Society. In the course of last year

were printed, at their office and on their account, 12,500 copies of pamphlets in Bengali, 18,000 in English and in Bengali; 4500 in Indoustani, 1500 in English and in Indou; and 1500 in Hindawi. The number of copies printed by the Society since its establishment amounts to 117,000.

The Society has chapels, also, at Chinswah, and at Benares. Auxiliary Societies, branches of the great Society, have been formed at various points, and contributed largely to the funds. It is intended to enlarge considerably the number of schools.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Rossini's celebrated Overture "*Il Tancredi*," arranged for the Piano-forte. 2s. 6d.

LITTLE need be said of the general style of Rossini's compositions. In the one before us, which commences by a martial movement, we are gradually led through a succession of modulations, and interchanges of harmony, till we arrive at a kind of climax; and are thence conducted to an *allegro* uncommon time, which in its style is both fanciful and bold. The ideas are striking, and, if we are not dazzled by their brilliancy and novelty, at least, we are satisfied. It would be more than superfluous to comment on the occasional abruptness of the modulation, because such comment would involve an indiscriminate censure of many of the superior productions of modern composers. We, however, confess ourselves gratified by the present publication; and are desirous of awarding to Signor Rossini, the commendation he so amply merits. Mr. Shade, the publisher of this piece, offering his music at half the price at which it is marked, we naturally apprehended, that it might prove incorrect, as, under similar circumstances, is too frequently the case; but we were pleased in observing its accuracy, and the handsome style in which it is presented to the public.

"*La Reconnaissance*," an Air, with variations for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute, composed by C. Mavius, Jun.

"Gratitude" is always pleasing, in whatever form it presents itself. But the title of Mr. Mavius's piece is not its only merit. The ideas are novel, though not refined; and the metre which the author has selected, aptly

favours his design. The variations are both tasteful and ingenious, and calculated to improve the taste, and facilitate the manual execution, of the juvenile practitioner. It is but justice to the composer to recommend it to the especial attention of Piano-Forte amateurs.

"*Maiden wrap thy Mantle round thee*," a Glee, for Three Voices, written by Henry Kirk White, composed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, by Joseph Morris, Organist of Harlow, Essex. 2s.

This is an easy unaffected composition. Its measure is in the time of two crotchets; and the melody, and pathetic style, forcibly illustrate the sentiments of the poet. The arrangement of the parts, reflects considerable credit on the skill and ingenuity of Mr. Morris; and the merit of the piece, viewed *en masse*, entitles it to a place in the library of the vocal amateur.

The favourite Air of "*Gramuchree*," arranged with Variations for the Harp, by C. A. Baur. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Baur's variations to this old and justly-favorite air, are written with considerable freedom of fancy, and, by the delicacy and volatility of their style, form no less useful exercise for the finger, than agreeable entertainment for the ear. The passages follow each other with grace and ease; and the general effect is more than ordinarily striking. We cannot, however, dismiss this article, without the somewhat censurable remark, that it behoved Mr. B., as much for his own credit's sake, as for the accommodation of the public, to be a little more attentive to the correction of the press, than certain errors in the engraving allow us to believe he has been.

A Serenade for the Flute and Piano-Forte, in which is introduced Mozart's favorite Air, "La ci Darem," and "Cupid's Dream," an original Rondo, composed by J. Arthur. 3s.

The introduction to this Rondo is bold, and its general features are striking. Mozart's elegantly chaste air of "La ci Darem" succeeds, the pleasing effect of which is much heightened by the flute accompaniment. The Rondo, "Cupid's Dream," occupies considerably the larger portion of the piece. The subject of this latter air is sprightly, and the passages naturally fall into each other. The minor key is judiciously introduced, and the general effect is pleasing and impressive.

Overture to the Opera of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," as composed for the Piano-Forte, by Rossini. 3s.

This overture, in the key of E major, is spirited, effective, and pleasing. The second movement in E minor, is vivacious and impressive; the passages, free and fanciful in their style, succeed each other with much force and originality of effect. Were we to institute a comparison between this and the other operative overtures from the same master, we should unequivocally declare, in favour of the present publication, both as exhibiting greater compass, conception, and a superior vigour and aptitude of combination.

"The Soldier's Adieu," written by Thomas Blake, and inscribed to Miss Graddon. The music by C. M. Sola. 1s. 6d.

"The Soldier's Adieu," though trivial in itself, derives some degree of importance from Mr. Sola's treatment of the subject. The accompaniments are not too elaborately constructed for the simplicity of the melody they sustain; and the air itself conveys, appropriately enough, the sentiments of the words. These are not very interesting, yet not altogether destitute of merit.

THE DRAMA AND ORATORIOS.

During the present month, Passion Week and the Oratorios have largely interfered with the dramatic province. At Drury Lane, Kean's *Lear* and *Shylock*; Mrs. West's *Portia* and *Mrs. Haller*; and Braham's *Bertram*, in "Guy Mannering," with Miss Stephens's *Lucy Bertram*, have been the principal treats, to the lovers of fine acting and super-excellent singing; while, at Covent Garden, Miss Paton's *Victoria*, in "Pride shall have a Fall," and Young's *King John* and *Sir Per-*

tinax Macsycophant, have formed the chief attractions. The highly favourable reception, however, of the two grand pageants, produced for the entertainment of the Easter-holiday folk, have, in no small degree, recompensed the drama's lost time. But, before we speak of these, a word on the Oratorios. —These sublime performances closed on the 9th instant. Though the growing partiality for Italian music has, of late years, induced a deviation from the original and proper style of our Lent musicals, they still remain sufficiently chaste and grand, to obtain the approbation of the tasteful, and even of the exclusive admirers of Purcell, Handel, Pergolese, and other masters of the fine old school. Mr. Bochsá, with the double object before him of indulging the modern penchant, and yet of demonstrating his respect for the compositions that gratified the ears and touched the bosoms of our fathers, has presented the public with a diversified yet select assemblage of pieces, both vocal and instrumental, which proved his zeal and indefatigable ability in the discharge of his arduous duty, as manager and director. For the support of his own laudable efforts, he enlisted the first British talents. The mellifluous Stephens, the florid Salmon, the brilliant Paton, the tasteful Sinclair, the impressive Sapio, and the inimitable Braham, gave an *eclat* to the front line of his orchestra, that was worthily sustained by the capabilities of the hinder ranks, both instrumental and choral. A more skilful conductor than Sir George Smart, or an abler leader than Mori, could not have been appointed; and the subsidiary aids of Nicholson's and Guillon's liquid flutes; Williams's expressive clarinet; Wigley's piano-forte concerto; and Bochsá's harp accompaniments, filled up the measure of harmonic excellence. Of the new compositions and arrangements, the simple and delightful little ballad of "Kelvin Grove," sung by Braham, in his most enchanting manner; a rich and truly euphonious duet, composed by Dr. Busby, and admirably suited to the powers of Braham and Miss Paton; and an original modification of "God save the King," prepared by the same scientific master, for the winding up of the season, were the most conspicuous and striking. But to return to the drama: "Zoroaster, or the Spirit of the Star," produced at Drury Lane, is replete with the allurements of magic, and the charms of

of novel and exotic scenery. The principal specimens of the latter are, "Views of the Great Desert—the Sphinx and Pyramids—the Ruins of the Great Temple of Apollinopolis Magna—the Colossus of Rhodes—the Bay of Naples—Mount Vesuvius in a state of Eruption—the City of Babylon, and the Falls of Tivoli, with the Hanging Gardens. The beauties of these, together with the excellent acting of Archer in *Zoroaster*; the Magician, Wallack, as *Gebir*; Harley as *Trismegistus*; and Mrs. West, as *Princess Pamina*; have drawn crowded audiences, and answered every hope of the ingenuous and

active lessee and manager. At the other house, "The Spirits of the Moon, or the Inundation of the Nile," shines in all the splendour of appropriate costume, and all the attractions of scenic exhibition. The display of the Rise and Fall of the Inundation—the Descent of the Lunar Spirits—the Royal Gardens by Moonlight—the Polemporeremoporokinetikon, or March of a Caravan across the Desert of Egypt, and the Festival of the Moon, are samples of pictorial and dioramic art, not less calculated to surprise than delight; and, in our opinion, entitle the representation to all the applause it obtains.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN APRIL:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

CAPT. Parry's Journal of his Second Voyage for the Discovery of a North-west Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific; performed in the Years 1821-22-23, in his Majesty's Ships *Fury* and *Hecla*, has at length appeared. The exertions which have been made to discover a passage along the northern coast of America into the Pacific ocean, are perhaps more creditable to the enterprise and science of the age than any other thing which could be mentioned. We have here the transactions of an expedition, consisting of two vessels, with about sixty men in each, which dared to enter by an unknown route into the icy seas, which remained two successive seasons locked up, indeed, during the greater part of each year, in ice, and in a degree of cold utterly inconceivable to an inhabitant of the coldest part of our island; and yet the health of the crew was preserved; and the expedition, after two years and a half, returns with the loss of only five men, a degree of mortality a little below what might have been expected in the most favoured situation in our own country. We find the moral influence of mild but firm and judicious command, preserve the best order under circumstances so likely to destroy it; and the comfort, and happiness, and spirits, and courage, of the crews preserved, where they were so likely to be lost. Such is the real triumph of this second expedition. In a geographical point of view, it has done very little, excepting to show that, in the direction in which it was sent, there is no hope of the passage ever being effected. This is, however, so far serviceable, as future efforts will be directed to places where there is better hope of success; and, by

exploring in an equally careful manner the remaining places where an opening may be obtained, the object will either be effected, or the question of its practicability will be for ever set at rest. The expedition entered Hudson's Straits, and proceeded on to Trinity island, and then to Southampton island, in latitude about 85° W. Various inlets were now explored, but totally without success, the expedition never reaching beyond 88° W. The vessels were soon obliged to be secured for the winter; and the officers were engaged in providing for the employment and amusement of the crew, during their long dreary confinement in the ice, which continued until the 2d of July, 1822. The vessels then proceeded about four degrees northwards, exploring a peninsula which is denominated Melville Peninsula, to a large opening about latitude 70° N. called in the chart the strait of the *Fury* and *Hecla*. This strait, from its great breadth, seemed to promise to admit the vessels into the Polar seas; but unfortunately, on proceeding farther up, it was found to be blocked up with islands of ice; and, from the direction of the currents, and of the prevailing winds, Capt. Parry entertains no hope whatever of ships ever being able to pass through it. The short season of navigation soon passed away, and the vessels were secured for the following winter by the end of September. On the breaking up of the ice in 1823, the chiefs of the expedition wisely decided against exposing the health and spirits of their crews to the hardships of a third winter, and returned to England. The vessels were never able to get so far to the westward as in the former expedition by about 24°. So far as the ice permitted,

mitted, the ships explored the coast very carefully, and the little which it was possible to do was done well. Some interesting scientific observations relative to magnetism and meteorology were made, and a small addition has been obtained to our store of collections in natural history. But, in such inhospitable regions, no great variety of living beings on the land could be expected. The ships were visited by a tribe of Esquimaux, who added not a little to their amusement and comfort; and a considerable portion of this huge volume is occupied with details of the mode of life and manners of these people. They appear to possess a considerable degree of intelligence, and to have been able to adapt their clothing, lodging, and food, so as to secure themselves great comfort, in defiance of the severity of their climate. Many of the plates exhibit their grotesque appearance in their huge manifold dresses, by which they defend themselves from the cold. In the progress of the expedition, Capt. Parry derived much benefit from the geographical information he obtained from these people, and several charts are given from their observations. He expresses so much reliance on their information, from having experienced its accuracy as far as he went, that, if he had succeeded in getting fairly within the Polar sea, he would have departed from the strict tenor of his instructions, and stretched across the mouth of the great bay lying on the south-western side of Melville Peninsula, instead of coasting its winding and probably much-indented shores. Capt. Parry's hopes of the passage being ultimately effected, are not diminished; and, from the enterprise of our distinguished countryman, Capt. Franklin, and his brave companions, it has been ascertained that the Polar sea is sometimes navigable on the northern coast of America. There is reason to believe the northern continent seldom extends beyond 70° or 71° north latitude; and, the open winter observed by Capt. Franklin, proves that the ice has a considerable space to move about in; and, although the navigation must ever be liable to unforeseen difficulties, yet Capt. Parry expresses "a confident hope, that England may yet be destined to succeed in an attempt which has for centuries past engaged her attention, and interested the whole civilized world."

The poet laureate has indulged the public with what he pompously, if not arrogantly, calls *The Book of the Church*. ROBERT SOUTHEY, ESQ. Doctor Southey, or Mr. Laureate Southey, or designating him by whatever title best pleases his ear, is, it has long appeared, a man no less versatile in his literary occupations, than mutable in his politics. We have uniformly been in the habit of confining our idea of

Books of the Church, to the Inspired Writings and the Holy Liturgy, and should have been among the last who could have expected a *Book of the Church* from the author of *Wat Tyler*. Yet, from the unbounded diversity of his genius, and equal variation of his principles, what is there that might not be expected? and what is the style in which, to whatever subject he applies his great faculties, he will not, probably, acquit himself. To follow him through his war and divinity, his gothicism and methodism, his republicanism and monarchism, is to trace the foot-steps of a universal artist, a man of all trades, of all doctrines, of all habits, both in manner and thinking. Setting down with this comprehensive opinion of his character, mental, moral, and political, to the serious consideration of his last great work,—his *Book of the Church*, we naturally looked for extraordinary things. Aware that he could expatiate with equal facility and enthusiasm on the personal merits of a Tyler, a Nelson, a Wesley, and a Wellington, we were not less poetical in our expectations, than he himself has been in his portraits of those distinguished individuals. But it is one among the numerous briars that bestrew this vale of tears, and not the least annoying of them, that our prospective zenith of gratification is always liable to be reversed, and to become the very nadir of disappointment. In nine hundred octavo pages, from the pen of Mr. Laureate Southey, who, even among those less familiar than ourselves with the original traits, and the mighty grasp of his intellects, would not have hoped to find in a work assuming the title borne by the two volumes before us, something beyond the partial recapitulation of what has appeared in every past history of the church? Something more than a re-print of what long since had been read by every one who reads at all, and the first five pages of which no one can peruse without anticipating the contents of all that follow,—excepting, indeed, certain passages, in which Doctor Southey, quitting his authorities and prompters, indulges his poetic vein, the floridity of his imagination, and tells us things about the Druidical religion, the Arch-druid Chynodonac, his rocking stones, and the bloody sacrifices offered by naked females dyed with woad? These, and a variety of similar conceits, are, we grant, no positive proofs that the learned laureate never read Tacitus, or, that having read, he has forgotten his instructive annals; but, with us, at least, they are strong persuasions that he has not condescended to rely on the Roman's text; not less so, than they are so many convictions that Mr. Southey, poet as he is, cannot, when deserting his authorities, so dress up his fictions as to give them the air of truth. His misrepresentations

sentations are too gross either to delude or delight. The *Edda*, of the Vandals, is no safer in his hands than the *Biblion* of the Hebrews, or the *Testamentum* of the Christians. Ecclesiastical history, it would seem, is by no means the most eligible province for the exercise of poetical talents; at least, not for the talents of a poet laureate. No—the sacred basis of religious verity rejects the meretricious superstructures of fancy, and scorns to become the supporter of fallacious elevations. Even the fairest flowers of imagination are unacceptable with the Spirit of Truth; need we then say, that *fiction without beauty* is to truth as odious as unanalogous? Yet, undoubtedly, this uninviting quality forms one of the prominent features of Mr. Southey's publication; a publication, the general style of which announces little of tasteful feeling, while its subject matter evinces still less respect for fair and honest delineation; a publication that bespeaks the total absence of ambition for the character of originality or ingenuity, and that betrays an unbounded hankering after the profits of ephemeral and marketable literature. It may be that Mr. Southey, while writing for one advantage, may have had a side-view to another; to that of serving his reputation as a religionist: and the world is not altogether so wise, but that, with some readers, he may have succeeded. He may, perhaps, even hope to be deemed a pillar of the church, and to please the bishops; but, besides that their lordships understand these things, the church lacks no such aid.

Memoirs of Captain Rock, the celebrated Irish Chieftain; written by Himself. These memoirs of the gallant captain, whose birth, parentage, sentiments, exploits, &c. they profess to record, are written with the laudable view of exposing the treatment uniformly experienced by the Irish nation at the hands of her ancient friend and protectress, the English government. Mr. Thomas Moore, as the accredited author of this work, enjoys, in our opinion, no trivial honour. The portraiture it presents of the long-continued and unabated sufferings of the sister kingdom, is too faithful not to strike the most careless observer, and too terrific not to fill with horror the least susceptible mind. The barbarous policy acted upon by the counsellors of Elizabeth, has, we lament to say, been apparently adopted by the ministry of most of her successors. A wilful inattention to, or rather obstruction of, the moral and political illumination of Ireland, lest her improved knowledge and virtue should become the foundations of her future wealth, consequence, and power, has too constantly marked the conduct of the British court towards its unfortunate protégé; and, what she was centuries ago in the great and essential

national points of civility and information, she may almost be said to be at present. Irish discontent has been regularly excited by Irish distress, and Irish insurrection been as regularly encouraged by English tardiness in its suppression, and the amelioration of the woeful condition of things out of which that discontent arose. The complaints of our Hibernian fellow-citizens have been echoed by every feeling Englishman, and no British writer has alluded to their misery and degradation without dropping a tear of pity on his own just, though gloomy, picture of their fate. The tythes, the middle men, the union, every principle and every measure of the English government, have been in perfect accordance with the design to keep down the moral strength of a warm-hearted, brave, and simple, people; a thousand stumbling-blocks have been thrown in the path of their advancement to intelligence, civilization, and rational comfort; and, the natural fruits of their ignorance and barbarism have been, repeated rebellions and innumerable murders. In the *Memoirs of Captain Rock*, we hear the groans of Irish peasants crushed to the earth by parsons and landlords, and see Irish insurrectionists bleeding to death under the lash of English revenge. His occasional sparks of wit and strokes of humour may provoke a transient smile; but the general tenor of the captain's tale is too afflicting, and too true, not to weigh heavily on the heart of the reflecting reader, and impress it with the profoundest sense of the wrongs of an unmercifully injured people.

Leaves from a Journal of Sketches of Rambles in North Britain and Ireland, by ANDREW BIGELOW, of Medford, Massachusetts, are for the most part a reprint of papers sent by the author to America, and extensively circulated by means of the periodical journals of the United States. They are the production of a very respectable man, of good sense and shrewd observation, who, mixed in good society, employed advantageously the opportunities afforded him. Every where, therefore, —these pages abound in judicious remarks and useful knowledge, but are in no place remarkably striking. The feeling with which the author visits the scenes of antiquity, or picturesque beauty, of places rendered illustrious by the pen of Sir Walter Scott, are the same with which our countrymen visit the classic ground of Rome and Greece. These writings indicate the powerful hold which Great Britain, by her literature, still retains over the hearts of the people of the United States; and, we heartily coincide with the author in our wishes, that all who speak the English tongue may be as one family, and have no other rivalry, but that of mutual good will. The author draws several comparisons between the people of Scotland

land and Ireland, with tolerable impartiality; although, it is evident, he felt a greater resemblance in the former people to his countrymen of New England.

Dr. A. P. BUCHAN, with that vigour of mind and extensive medical learning which characterize all his productions, has published a sensible and well written Lecture, addressed to the students of the Westminster Hospital. It exhibits general views of the state of medical philosophy, and exposes many prevailing errors, both in theory and practice, and therefore merits the notice of every young man, ambitious of rising into distinction in the profession. We cannot, however, join in his praises of the London hospitals. They may be comparative blessings to poverty, but they will fail in their best purposes, so long as the wretched patients are placed in noisy open wards, where diseases are aggravated by sympathy and insensibility. Twenty or thirty diseased persons in one room, in all stages of their respective maladies, presents a condition of humanity tending to create, rather than cure, disease, and ought not to be encouraged; while subscriptions, donations, and legacies, should be reserved for that establishment which first commences a separate cabin for each patient. Dr. Buchan has added a list of symptoms exceedingly valuable as far as it goes, but susceptible of additions in future reprints of his book.

The Perennial Calendar, just published, is edited by Dr. FORSTER, who was the original compiler of it, having begun it as a subject of juvenile amusement many years ago. The work, having been added to by numerous literary friends, was deemed by the publisher a useful and entertaining book; and, having gone to press in haste, just as it was composed, contains a deal of miscellaneous though undigested information, particularly a development of the numerous superstitious practices connected with the festivals and fasts of the church, the origin of many obscure customs, and other subjects of antiquarian research, which, from the author's acquaintance with the late Mr. Gough, and numerous other antiquaries, he was enabled to pick up in his youth; and which, for many years, formed the subject of his daily journal. The natural history of plants, and the periods of their flowering, forms another subject of this Calendar, and it has been enlarged by numerous quotations from works of science. Among other things, an extraordinary collection of histories of visions, ghosts, dreams, and other pretended supernatural effects, are detailed, and their natural causes explained. The work is interspersed with poetry, and forms a very thick 8vo. volume.

Things in General, being Delineations of Persons and Places in the Metropolis, &c. by LAWRENCE LANGSHANK, GENT. is a publication of a very peculiar cast. It is quaintly termed "a first volume," and is a sort of hybrid production, between a Scotch novel and a French *melange*; but, under whatever genus it may be arranged, it possesses many qualities which induce us to wish for the propagation of the race. Langshank is a Scotch tutor; and, in that capacity, is witness to various scenes in Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London, which he describes in the solemn style of the old puritans. About one-third of the volume is occupied with his "Autobiography," before he left his native parish of Moumusk; and is sufficiently amusing, both on account of the simplicity of the incidents, and the mixture of naiveté and pedantry which pervade every portion of the narrative. The powers of the author are, however, obviously superior to this production. It appears to have been hastily written; but there are some poetical pieces, as well as characteristic descriptions, that are deserving of a more permanent association than the temporary localities with which they are conjoined. The comparative merits of the oratory of Canning, and of Brougham, are, in our opinion, finely discriminated.

An Appeal to the Public, and to the Legislature, on the Necessity of affording Dead Bodies to the Schools of Anatomy by Legislative Enactment, by WILLIAM MACKENZIE. This little pamphlet, of between thirty and forty pages, we have perused with much satisfaction. It contains many sensible observations, lays down a variety of undeniable positions, and treats with force and perspicuity, yet with all practicable delicacy and tenderness, a subject as important and as interesting as any on which a great and enlightened community can be addressed. The dilemma in which every public society is placed on one hand, the inviolable sanctity its natural feelings attach to the tranquillity of the grave; and, on the other, the necessity of daily experiences for the exercise of a knowledge, and a dexterity, which cannot be obtained without invading the mansions of the departed; these opposing circumstances, and the conflicting sensations inseparable from their consideration, Mr. Mackenzie has maturely weighed; and communicates, as the result of his meditations, the settled opinion, that as, in many instances, necessity has no law, so especially, in the present case, private feeling ought, in some measure, to yield to the public benefit, the rights of the dead be occasionally sacrificed for the advantage of the living; and the perfection promoted of anatomy and surgery,—of a science and an art, without a thorough knowledge of.

and practical experience in which, some of the most dreadful evils to which human nature is subjected, can neither be averted nor remedied. With Mr. Mackenzie's observation, that lectures and demonstrations of teachers of anatomy, are to be regarded only as preparations to the examination of the dead body, every reflecting reader must agree. Insight, contact, and operative application, are indispensable; and the great question is, *How are subjects to be obtained?* It is a discouraging reflection to the faculty, that, as the number of surgical pupils have increased, the opportunities of instruction have become fewer, and the chance of future great and able practitioners, of course, much diminished. For the removal of this most serious inconvenience, Mr. M. offers a variety of suggestions, for the particulars of which we refer our readers to his publication, which they will find well worth their perusal.

MR. LANDSEER, engraver to his majesty, has lately published a work, replete with recondite erudition, entitled, *Sabeian Researches*. It is chiefly employed in giving an account of the symbols engraved upon cylinders of opal, calcedony, and other very hard stones, which have been found in considerable numbers among the ruins of Babylon, and the vicinity, and brought to Europe by various Oriental travellers. The symbols engraved upon them have hitherto defied the investigation of the antiquary; but Mr. Landseer seems to have hit upon a happy conjecture, or discovery, which bids fair to unveil the whole mystery. It is well known that the early inhabitants of these countries were Bactrians, or worshippers of the hosts of heaven; and, mistaking concomitancy for cause, considered that the aspects of the stars, at the time of the nativity, especially of persons of distinguished families, excited considerable influence upon the future life and fortunes of the individual. He considers those amulets, which are perforated longitudinally, evidently for the purpose of being attached to the person of the wearer, as engraved symbols of the nativity of the person wearing them, as calculated by the astrologers of the day. Such was the signet left as a pledge in the hands of his daughter-in-law by Judah, at the sheep-shearing at Timnath; such probably were the same images possessed by Rachel, and fabricated by Terah the Chaldean, father of Abraham, the first engraver and sculptor on record. This curious and recondite work throws much light on various parts of the sacred records, especially of that most ancient work, the book of Job; and, indeed, upon many obscure departments of Oriental learning.

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VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

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Andrew Bigelow, Medford, Massachusetts. Small 8vo. 6s.

Extracts from a Journal, written on the Coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico, in the Years 1820-1821-1822; by Captain Basil Hall, R.N. Author of a Voyage to Loo Choo. 2 vols. post 8vo. with a chart, 1l. 1s.

Travels in Brazil, in the Years of 1817-18-19, and 20; undertaken by the command of his Majesty the King of Bavaria; by Dr. John Von Spix, and Dr. Charles Von-Martius. Vol. I. and II. 8vo. with plates. 24s.

Journal of a Second Voyage for the

Discovery of a North West Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific; performed in the Years 1821-22-23, in his Majesty's Ships *Fury* and *Hecla*, under the Orders of Capt. W. E. Parry, R.N. F.R.S. illustrated by numerous plates. 4to. 4l. 14s. 6d.

The Wonders of Elora; or the Narrative of a Journey to the Temples and Dwellings excavated out of a Mountain of Granite, and extending upwards of a Mile and a Quarter in Length, at Elora in the East Indies: with General Observations on the People and Country; by J. B. Seely, Captain in the Bombay Native Infantry, &c. with plates. 8vo.

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The *Bride of Florence*, illustrative of the manners of the middle ages, with historical notes, and *Minor Poems*, is preparing for publication, by R. FITZ-EUSTACE.

Mr. EGAN, professor of the harp, has in a state of forwardness, an *Historical Essay on the Harp*.

Mr. B. COOK, of Birmingham, is proceeding to print a *New Chronology*, on the plan described at large in our last Magazine. He has already been engaged in verifying and collecting dates and facts during several years.

The Rev. H. MOORE has in the press, a *Life of the Rev. John Wesley*, including that of his brother Charles, compiled from authentic documents, many of which have never been published.

On the 1st of May will be published, No. I. of a *Series of Sixty Views*, in Holland, Belgium, and on the Rhine and Maine, by Capt. BATTY. It will comprise a selection from the most picturesque and remarkable scenes in the above-named countries, and will include views of the principal cities, viz. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, the Hague, Leyden, Antwerp, Mechlin, Brussels, Louvain, Ghent, Bruges, Tournay, Namur, Coblenz, Mayence, Francfort, Wurtzburgh, &c.

A closely-printed volume, like Mackenzie's "*Receipt-Book*," will soon appear in Edinburgh and London, under the title of *the Scotsman's Library*. Its contents will consist of every kind of anecdote and curious fact, which can be assembled from printed and original sources, relative to Scotsmen and things, and to Scotland, in every way in which the people and the country are interesting. The articles will be about 3000 in number, consequently nothing will be omitted which the range of time and country can supply. A learned Scotsman, who has been twenty years making the collections, is named as its editor.

Tours to the British Mountains, Descriptive Poems, &c. by T. WILKINSON, of Yanwath, Westmoreland, are printing in small octavo.

Essays and Sketches of Character, by the late R. AYTON, esq. with a *Memoir of his Life*, and a portrait engraved by F. C. Lewis, from a drawing by Mr. Westall, will soon appear.

The conductors of the *Liverpool Mechanics' and Apprentices' Library*, has issued circulars, soliciting contributions of books from all friends to the diffusion of knowledge.

A popular work is in preparation, descriptive of the *WONDERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM*, by the Author of "*the Wonders of the World*." It will form four handsome volumes, small octavo,—two separately for England and Wales,—one for Scotland, and one for Ireland,—with numerous engravings. For purposes of education, and for popular libraries, such a work has long been much wanted.

The *Wanderings of Lucan and Dinah*, an epic romance, in ten cantos, in the stanza of Spenser, by M. P. KAVANAGH, are in the press.

The Board of Longitude has conferred the parliamentary premium of 500*l.* on Peter Barlow, of the Royal Military Academy, for his method of correcting the local affection of vessels. The great quantities of iron employed at this time in the construction and equipment of ships-of-war, produce so much variation in the compass, (varying according to the direction of the ship's head,) as to render it almost a useless instrument, particularly in high northern and southern latitudes.

A Translation of M. DUPIN's most important and generally useful work, on the *Commercial Power of Great Britain*, is announced for early publication. This work supplies a variety of details to the statesman, the merchant, and the man of science, heretofore uncollected in this country.

Sancho, the Sacred Trophy, and the *Unparalleled Operations of Episcopacy*, with a *Presbyter's Hat*, is preparing for the press, by the Rev. S. H. CARLISLE.

An *Outline of the System of Education at New Lanark*, by R. D. OWEN, esq. is in preparation.

Mr. VENTOUILLAC, the editor of the "*French Classics*," now publishing in London, has in the press a *Selection of Papers from M. Jouy's "Hermites,"* to be published in French, with notes, and a portrait and life of M. Jouy, under the title of "*Le petit Hermite*." Also, a translation into French of Bishop Watson's "*Apology for the Bible*."

Aids to Reflection, in a series of prudential, moral, and spiritual, aphorisms, extracted from the works of Archbishop Leighton, with notes and interpolated remarks, by S. T. COLERIDGE, esq. are in the press.

Critical and Descriptive Accounts of the most celebrated Picture Galleries in England, with an *Essay on Elgin Marbles*, will speedily be published.

Prose Pictures, a series of descriptive letters and essays, by E. HERBERT, esq. will be published in a few days.

The publication of Dr. GRAHAM's work on Indigestion and Liver Complaints, has been unavoidably delayed, but it will be ready for delivery the first week in May. His object is to illustrate the true nature and the successful treatment of the prevailing bilious disorders.

The Three Brothers, or the Travels and Adventures of the Three Sherleys, in Persia, Russia, Turkey, Spain, &c. printed from original manuscripts, with additions and illustrations from very rare contemporaneous works, and portraits of Sir Anthony, Sir Robert, and Lady, Sherley, are in the press.

Directions for Studying the Laws of England, by ROGER NORTH, youngest brother to Lord Keeper Guildford, now first printed from the original manuscript in the Hargrave Collection, with notes and illustrations by a Lawyer, will soon be republished.

Mr. PRINGLE, of Cape Town, has in the press, *Some Account of the present State of the English Settlers in Albany, South Africa.*

A Memoir of the Life and Character of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, with specimens of his powers, and an estimate of his genius and talents compared with those of his great contemporaries, by J. PRIOR, Esq. is just ready for publication.

In consequence of the repeated and increasing blunders and inaccuracies of the English Astronomical Observations and Ephemerides, some astronomers have had it in contemplation to reduce the useful nautical observations of Bode's "Jahrbuch," and the "Connoissance des Temps," to the long. and lat. of London, and to publish them in English for several years to come, so as to anticipate the Almanacks of this country by at least two years.

Dr. KENNEDY, of Glasgow, has in the press, *Instructions to Mothers and Nurses on the Management of Children, in Health and Disease.*

The total number of Protestant missionaries employed by different societies in Europe and America in 1819 was 439. This appears from an enumeration lately published in one of the New York journals. Out of these, the English Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge maintained eight; the College of Danish Missions maintain two; that of the United Brethren, eighty-five; the Methodist Missions,

sixty five; those of English Baptists, seventy-two; the London Missions collectively, eighty-four; the Scotch Missions, twelve; the Church of England Missions, seventy-four; the United States Foreign Mission Office, thirty-one; the American Baptist Missions, three; and the American Society of United Foreign Missions, three. These different Societies, besides the missionaries, have to support a great number of farmers, workmen, medical attendants, with the wives and children of the missionaries.—The Twelve Apostles were supported by no subscription, and in their own lives they seem to have effected more than all these missionaries in a century.

RUSSIA.

In regard to the gold-mines lately discovered in the Oural mountains, in the vicinity of Catharineburg, Siberia, it has been observed, that a very rich metal entered into the construction of several houses of the town, since which a considerable quantity of gold has been extracted from the soil of which the bricks were made a few years ago. At the outset of the mining operations, pepites or pieces of gold were found weighing three-quarters of a pound. Since the opening of the galleries, more than 3000 pounds weight of gold have been collected, and which have arrived at Petersburg. The Russian senator SOÏMONOF, and Dr. FUCHAS, professor of Medicine in the university of Casan, have returned from a recent journey to these mines; and they state, that the metal is found in abundance, in the form of golden grains, almost immediately under the turf in a bed of potter's clay. The labour of children would suffice to wash and cleanse the auriferous particles of the soil. Among them have been discovered some precious stones; one of which, resembling the sapphire, has received the name of Soïmonof.

In Poland, some considerable public works are carrying on, at the national charge; such as rendering navigable the rivers of Pilica, Niemen, Kominka, and Redomka. Labourers are also employed in confining and strengthening the banks of the Vistula, in the vicinity of Vinnicia, Islianowice, and Birzyacam, in the districts of Sandomir and Radom.

SWEDEN.

There are now in Sweden sixty-seven schools on the Lancaster plan; of which thirteen are in the capital. Twenty-two were

were established last year. Lancaster himself is starving in America.

GERMANY.

From a program lately published, by Dr. GOERING, of Lubbeck, it appears that in the Magdeburgh Library there is a manuscript which contains extracts relative to the Letters of Seneca, the Ten Books of Diogenes Laertius, and Justinian's Institute, that have not yet appeared in print.

In the Library of the King of Wurtemberg are 4000 editions of the Bible, in the different European languages: 215 are in English, and 290 in French.

ITALY.

There has lately issued from the royal press at Naples, a folio volume, with 107 plates, under the title of *Decorations of the Walls and Pavements of the Chambers in the Ancient Pompeii*. Here are representations of the Arabesques, Mosaics, and other ornaments, found in the houses of that city. Among other groupes and compositions, interesting to the artist and antiquarian, are six designs of the arenas of the amphitheatre, preserving their memory, as the originals have been destroyed. The royal press has also made the purchase of the unpublished monuments of Winkelman, and printed a new edition of them.

The Naples Academy has undertaken to be at half the expenses of publishing the antique masterpieces of the Neapolitan Museum. Several of the learned have combined to bring them out, in small-sized numbers.

FRANCE.

The following is a list of the principal periodical works publishing at Paris:—

"Le Revue Encyclopedique," conducted by M. Jullien, aided by the principal men of letters in France, and inferior in its general contents to no journal in Europe.

"The Mercury of the Nineteenth Century," a literary journal, published in numbers every Saturday.

"The Annals of Literature and the Arts."

"The Universal Tablets," conducted by M. Coste, on a novel plan, which allows but little room for literature, properly so called. The writers treat, *ex professo*, of all that is desirable in theory and useful in practice, with respect to the political regimen.

"The Parisian Moons" (*Lunes Parisiennes*), a salmagundi of tales, of literary and dramatic intelligence, and miscellanies; the scene of all which is laid in another planet, the events and characters not caring to appear on this.

"La Psyche."

"La Causeuse."

"L'Album."

"The Universal Bulletin of Sciences," conducted by M. Ferrusac, claims the merit of many new and original observations on subjects of literature, with a copious enumeration of works published in France and other countries on the physical and other sciences.

At Nismes appears a work on Mathematics, by M. Gergonne, professor of astronomy; published also at Paris.

On Geography, and the subject of Voyages and Travels, three valuable publications may be noticed: "Le Journal des Voyages" of M. Verneur; "Les Annales" of Messrs. Eyries and Malte-Brun; and the "Bulletin of the Society of Geography." In this direction may be placed the "Maritime and Colonial Annals," edited by M. Bajot.

Sixteen periodical publications, more or less worthy of attention, enter minutely into investigations relative to Physiology, Medicine, Pharmacy, and the Medical Sciences, speaking generally. Of these we may quote, "the Universal Journal of Medical Sciences;" "the Complementary or Supplementary Journal," of the same sciences, of which M. Panconcke is the editor; "the Gazette of Health;" "the Journal of Pharmacy," the conduct of which, for the uncommon care evinced in it, reflects great honour on the good sense, ingenuity, and ability, of its editors; "the New Medical Library;" "the Medical Review;" "the General Archives of Medicine;" and the two Physiological Journals of Messrs. Broussais and Majendie, &c.

Seven journals, including the "Physico-Economical Library," treat of Agriculture, Rural Economy, and Vegetable Physics.

Three publications are appropriated to the respective subjects of Mines, Natural History, and General Physics.

National and Foreign Industry are skilfully elucidated by Messrs. Le Normond and De Moleon, in their "Annals of Industry, or Technological Mercury." To this purpose is consecrated, "the Universal Memorial of Industry and the Arts."

The Bulletin of the Society of Encouragement exhibits, in a panoramic or general view, useful discoveries, inventions, and improvements, of every kind, as annually produced in France.

Two journals only are directed to the Economical Sciences and the Finances.

Legislation and Jurisprudence have more than twenty, either in Paris or in cities where royal courts hold their sessions. Of these, the "Themes" may be quoted, as especially investigating the principles of law, and its general history; also, the "General Collection of Laws and Ordinances," by M. Sirey.

The

1824.]

The "Journal of Education," published by the Society for the Amelioration of Elementary Instruction; the "Journal of the Society of Christian Morals;" and "the Family Library,"—require a particular mention.

The "Asiatic Journal" is published by the Society that bears that name.

"The French Annals," by Messrs. Lenoir and Mondor, are especially devoted to Architecture, National Monuments, Antiquities, and the Fine Arts.

"The Mirror," which appeared every morning, contained sentimental pieces, skilfully delineating manners, attacking opinions under the dominion of prejudice, viewing customs and scenes, ridiculous or pleasant, with a critical eye; it was a work addressed to the imagination, and is now turned over to two or three light productions, "Le Diable Boiteux," "Le Corsaire," and "La Pandore:" these are too recent to give any very distinct idea of them.

—In this summary of periodical works, none of them are exclusively literary. This *lacune*, however, appears to be at length filled up by "Le Mercure du dix neuvième Siede," consisting of literary materials, in prose and verse, on an indefinite variety of subjects: it is a weekly publication.

UNITED STATES.

A letter from New Orleans announces the culture and growth of the Chinese herb, green tea, by a Mr. Mallet, on his plantation in Louisiana. It occupies a considerable extent, near the banks of the river Amitté. The climate seems to favour the growth of this plant; and the proprietor thinks that, with due care, it will succeed. A sample of hyson tea, which accompanied the letter, was very agreeable to the taste. A preparation by the Chinese, in rolling over the leaves, and perfuming it with some essence, appear to be all that is wanting to resemble exactly what is imported from China.

Of statistic particulars relative to the United States, the following are given as authentic:—3000 students in the Colleges, that confer degrees; 1200 in various academies; 500 in theological seminaries; above 1000 law students; and 500,000 young persons in public schools. Physicians, about 10,000; advocates, more than 6000; churches and chapels, 9000; and ecclesiastics, 5000. Patents for inventions, discoveries, improvements in the arts, 4400. The printing of books costs annually between two and three millions of dollars. Number of journals in the coun-

try, about 1000; steam-boats, more than 100: these, in general, effect their passage in one third less time than the English. Physicians who do not think the yellow-fever contagious to those who do, in the proportion of 567 to 28.

The American journals report an expedition, by Major Long, with a detachment of the army, to the north-west extremity of the United States. Of 4000 miles which they traversed, 3000 were over deserts. They set out from Philadelphia in April, and returned in October. They met with no sinister accidents, and were well received every where by the Indians. Their return was by Lake Superior.

The "National Calendar and Annuary" of the United States, for 1823, contains the following paragraph relative to emigrations:—"By different vessels that arrived in our ports, in the years 1821 and 22, were conveyed 20,201 passengers, of whom 3,969 were citizens of the United States. Of the 16,252 emigrant foreigners, 8,284 were from England; 685 were French; Germans, 486; Spaniards, 400; and Hollanders, 112." The author of the "Annuary" divides the emigrants into four classes: the first, called productive-useful, contains 4,946 individuals, all brought up to some trade. In the United States are as many tailors; bakers, masons, labouring men, &c. as are wanted; but they are deficient in workmen for their manufactures. The situation of these, for want of skill and practice, is less advantageous than in other branches of industry. In the other classes are 5,069 individuals, here called unproductive useful, 459 unproductive, and 9,321 variously unproductive, including women and children. There is also a list of patents for 1822. They are to the number of 194: of which eleven are for the improvement of ploughs; twenty-two for new instruments and modes of labouring in agriculture; fifteen for economical grates, furnaces, fire-places; nine relate to the building of ships; and three have been granted to the inventor of the domestic telegraph, to a lever for raising weighty articles perpendicularly, and to the inventor of a process for transmitting any impression of paper on wood.—Another interesting list is that of different works deposited in the office of the Secretary for the Interior, in the same year. It contains ninety-five: twenty are dictionaries, grammars, or elementary works

works and treatises of education, nine appertain to theology and morality, fourteen to the physical and mathematical sciences, eight to jurisprudence, and eleven to statistics and geography. We may further notice,—Two publications that treat of the marine in general, two on the military art, four on biography and history, two on the special administration of politics, three collections of poems, one Greek work, one Spanish, three treatises of music, nine

charts, and an engraved portrait. Thirty-seven daily journals are published in the United States. Though called an Almanack or Calendar, this "Annuary" is an epitome of American statistics: containing public expenses and receipts, the number of inhabitants in each province, distinguishing the whites and men of colour; those employed in agriculture and commerce; the proportion between the two sexes, &c.

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF THE VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

THE elementary principles of organic substances, according to the recent and elaborate experiments of Dr. URE, communicated to the Royal Society, may be considered as deriving the peculiar delicacy of their chemical equilibrium, and the consequent facility with which it may be subverted and new modelled, to the multitude of atoms grouped together in a compound. On this view, none of them, he says, should be expected to consist of a single atom of each component: yet, only a few years ago, the celebrated Berzelius maintained, that a single atom of oxygen, and no more, was essential to an organic compound. Dr. Ure, on the contrary, now asserts, sugar to be compounded of 5 atoms carbon, 4 of hydrogen, and 4 of oxygen; its equivalent number or the weight of its compound atom being 8.25. Also, that starch is composed of 5 atoms carbon, 4 of hydrogen, and 5 of oxygen; its equivalent being 9.25. And that gum is compounded of 4 atoms carbon, 4 of hydrogen, and 5 of oxygen; with an equivalent of 8.5. The above are the proportions of the strongest sugar and starch, but each of which substances are very apt to suffer deterioration, from an excess of oxygen in their composition.

Mr. GIBBON, of Walsall, in Staffordshire, has discovered an expeditious method of tanning, that will save four parts out of five in the time usually employed. This is effected by pressure; the other parts of his process remaining the same.

The hatching of Fishes' Spawn, is said to be performed in China, by collecting with care from the margin and surface of rivers and lakes, the gelatinous matter, which, by experience, the persons know to contain the spawn of fish, and there with they fill the shells

of small fresh eggs, from which the contents have just before been blown: the holes in the shell are then stopped with a cement, these re-charged eggs are placed under a sitting hen, for a certain number of days, when the shells are broken, and the contents poured into shallow pools of water, sheltered and warmed by the sun, wherein the hatching is completed, and myriads of young fish are produced, which are attended to with care, until at length the water from these hatching pools is either let-off into the lakes and rivers, or carried thereto in pails, where the young fry are in part intended to supply other fish, whilst those who escape, may grow up, and supply food to the swarming inhabitants of that singular country, great numbers of whom are said to find employment, in thus aiding nature in the production and growth of fresh-water fish.

An improved anchor launch, or boat for large ships, has been lately contrived: in the middle of the boat, a water-tight but bottomless well-hole, in the form of a cross, is constructed, of such dimensions, as to admit the flukes of the anchor (when in an upright position) down one of the arms of the cross, and the stock of the anchor down the other. On having occasion to send out and drop an anchor, it is lowered down into the well-crop of the boat, brought under the bow of the ship for that purpose, and is there suspended by lashing, which can be cut away at the instant, when the anchor is required to be dropped: the end of the cable (slackened out) having been drawn up through the well-hole, previously to lowering the anchor to its place in the boatswell, and then the cable is passed through and fastened to the ring of the

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the anchor in the usual way. It is said, that more than twenty of these anchor launches are already in use in the Royal Navy. In heaving or taking up the anchor, these launches may, in many circumstances, prove eminently useful.

A water-setting cement from chalk, may be prepared, according to the observations of Mr. James Frost, of Finchley, provided the chalk be heated to that degree in which cast-iron begins to soften, and then cooled without the access of atmospheric air or moisture: for the construction of furnaces and air-tight coolers, for effecting the above operations on any calcareous substances, or natural or artificial admixtures thereof, with other earths or oxyds, for the making of cement, Mr. Frost has obtained a patent. *Reper-tory*, No. 260.

Steam-Packets from Ireland.—In the years 1822 and 1823, the post-office steam-vessels between Holyhead, in Wales, and Howth, near Dublin, have made 712 trips; the average time of going to Ireland has been 8h. 30½m., while the average time spent in the returns to Wales, have been only 7h. 44m.—Query, is this difference of 26½m. or almost 1-19th part of the voyage out, to be ascribed wholly to the prevalence of westerly winds? or, how far do currents contribute thereto? The four packets employed, are named Vixen, Sovereign, Meteor, and Ivanhoe; the total first cost of which vessels and their machinery, was 36,598*l.*, and they have since cost in repairs and improvements, the sum of 15,000*l.* In these two years, the gross postage of letters these packets have carried, was 16,488*l.*; the number of passengers have been 33,897 persons, together with 803 horses, and 1,473 carriages.

The twinkling of the fixed stars, has invariably, it would seem, been accounted for by modern astronomers, by supposing certain opaque bodies to be incessantly floating in the air, which by interposing themselves between the eye and the mere luminous points, which the apparent magnitudes of the stars exhibit, momentarily eclipse them. A correspondent in No. 11, of Professor Silliman's *American Journal of Science*, very properly objects, that the existence of any such opaque floating substances in the air is unproved, and improbable; and therefore he calls on astronomers and opticians of the pre-

sent day, to re-consider and experiment on the matter, in hopes of offering an explanation, more accordant with modern science.

In Sweden, a substitute for coffee has been found, in the berries of the *astragalus balticus* of Linnæus; Doctor Bayrhammor, of Wurtzburg, who has exerted himself in the promotion of this culture, offered some time ago to send gratuitously, 100 perfect seeds of this plant to any person, who would undertake to cultivate it according to the accompanying instructions, and to communicate the result. He says, it will not suffer from intense frost, and produce from 600 to 100 fold. Its decoction is economical, requiring only the fifth-part of the sugar generally used with coffee.

The structure and function of the lungs in human subjects, has long been a chief study of Dr. Majendie, of Paris, and by very numerous dissections of this organ, in its ordinary and also in its phthisically diseased state, he has ascertained, that the tissues or cellular coats of the lungs are almost entirely composed of the minute branchings of blood vessels, of the pulmonary arteries and veins, anastomising or connecting with each other. That the cells of the lungs diminish in number, but increase in size with considerable regularity, from childhood to old age, the increased size being greatest, where a cough has attended the individual. That on the whole, aged people consume much less oxygen, and consequently have less animal heat, and are less able to resist cold, than the young. Dr. Magendie has found, that the beginning of phthisis, or consumption, is owing to the small parieties of the pulmonary blood-vessels secreting a greyish yellow matter, in one or more of the cells of the lungs; this, in some cases, is moveable, and the patient coughs it up, and recovers; but much too frequently it increases, adheres to the small vessels, gradually obliterates them, and the whole lobe at length becomes tuberculous, or formed of this greyish yellow matter. Considering thus the commencement of consumption as only an alteration in the habitual secretion of the vascular tissue of the lungs, Dr. M. employs sedatives, and particularly the hydro-cyanic acid, in the two first stages of the disease, with the happiest effect.

Amidst an abundance of discoveries

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justly valuable, all the French Journals notice what they call *Lithochromy*, as well deserving of attention. This art is, evidently, an application of lithography; as yet, however, it is young, and does not appear to the most advantage, though susceptible of improvement. *Lithochromy* not only designs figures of stone, but undertakes to imprint colours on linen, white, red, green, &c. with shades varied, *ad infinitum*. M. Malapeau, obtained a patent for this invention two years ago, and exhibits publicly a number of lithochromic productions. His exertions have turned to account, but his pieces, though pleasing and agreeable, are thought, in point of quality, to be only in a stage of progression towards perfection. He designates his process as painting with oil on stone, and as printing on linen, as well as painting with oil. Nothing further has transpired respecting the means he employs, the rest is kept secret, and the inventor may have his reasons for so doing.

In cultivating cucumbers or water-melons, it has been ascertained, that a very low and long-continued temperature causes the plants to produce only female flowers, and so they prove unproductive of fruit; and on the contrary, too high and long-continued a temperature, produces only male flowers, alike unproductive. Mr. F. Andrew Knight, from these experiments, entertains but little doubt, that the same fruit-stalks of these two plants, and perhaps others, might be made to produce either male or female flowers, in obedience to external causes.

Metallic Titanium is probably not magnetic, when unalloyed by iron. Dr. Wollaston, in experimenting upon the small cubes of *titanium*, found in cavities, adjacent to the hottest places of our tall iron furnaces, (see our 55th vol. p. 171.) in which the common argillaceous iron-stone of the coal measures is reduced, he found small particles of iron slug adhering to the cubes; by displacing of which particles, he succeeded in so far reducing the susceptibility of the cubes to the magnet's action, that the Doctor hence concluded titanium to be non-magnetic: this, however, appearing to some others as a doubtful position, further experiments have been made, from whence Dr. W. infers, that the usual tests of the presence of small proportions of iron, as an alloy of titanium, are so de-

fective, as not to be able to detect 1-250th part of iron, and yet this very small proportion, the Doctor shews, would be sufficient to account for all the magnetic properties of the metallic cubes in question; and that, therefore, pure titanium is probably non-magnetic.

The *copper-sheathing of ships* in the royal navy has been found subject to a rapid corrosion and decay, which has occasioned the Lords of the Admiralty to consult Sir H. Davy thereon, who, after a series of experiments, has recommended the fixing of small masses or wires of tin, or of some other of the readily oxidable metals, in contact with the copper-sheathing: by which simple means, it is expected that the copper will be rendered so negatively electrical, that the sea-water will have no action upon it.

The *indications of returning spring on the North American Continent*, at one hundred miles from the sea-coast, as observed and averaged by Dr. Cooley, at Deerfield, lat. 42.° 18' N. in the five years ending with 1819, were as follows, viz. the martin and barn-swallows first appeared, 24th April; the forests of oak, chestnut, maple, and birch, at the distance of half-a-mile, first shewed appearance of foliage, 12th May; the common red garden cherry-tree in full bloom, 14th May; the red-currant bush in full flower, 16th May; and the apple-tree in full bloom, 27th May. From our ingenious correspondents who may long and regularly have recorded facts of the above nature, averages of the above concise kind would be very acceptable.

The *formation of ice upon ponds*, during continued frost, proceeds in a decreasing scale, as to the additional thickness added below, during each succeeding night, of equal intensity of cold; this fact, so important as an indication of the infinite wisdom and goodness of the Creator, received a satisfactory proof from the observations of Professor Silliman, during twenty-one days of excessive cold, in the winter of 1820-1: the minute bubbles of air, arranged in strata, at the top of each night's fresh ice, showed a pretty regular decrease of daily thickness, from about one and half inches to about half an inch, owing to the very slow conducting power of ice. This, and the extraordinary property of water, to begin to expand again in bulk whilst progres-

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progressively cooled through 8° of Fahrenheit before the freezing point is reached, are the means employed by the Creator for preventing the perpetual increase of ice, until at length no water or habitable clime would have remained on the earth's surface. *Silliman's Journal*, No. 7.

A preparation of perfectly pure gold, for the gold-wire and leaf manufacturer's and other uses, may be made, by dissolving ordinary fine gold, in thin plates or grains, in moderately strong nitric acid, into which muriate

of soda is scattered at intervals, whilst a gentle heat is being applied;—dissolve then sulphate of iron in cold water, filter it, as well as the solution of gold, and then mix ten or twelve parts of the former with one of the latter, and set by the mixture for twenty-four hours, or more; boil the brownish precipitate in a little pure nitric acid, wash then the gold with distilled water; and finally, melt it with a little pure nitre, and a perfectly fine gold will thus easily and cheaply be obtained. *Technical Repository*.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public or private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

THE circumstances under which those effusions take place, that are called dropsical, are several and various. You have first an inflammatory action of vessels, which occasions a superabundance of discharge into internal cavities: this overplus may next be induced, by a deficient energy in that part of the organization which serves again to receive into the system a portion of the fluid emitted from the exhalent vessels; or it may be brought about by local plethora, or congestion, such congestion being the consequence, either of erroneous action in the overlaiden vessels, or of obstructions in other parts of the frame. And with all, nay, perhaps, above all, there is in some a constitutional tendency to the manifestation of this form of disease, that brings the actual malady into being with an almost inexplicable facility. When, therefore, the term water in the brain is used to denote a single and sole essence, it is employed with deficient information as to its source and circumstance; for it may be congenital, and then incurable by art; or it may be the sequela of inflammation, and in that case remediable only during the presence of the preliminary state; that is, of the state prior to the effusion; or it may be congestive, and then most simulative *ab-origine*, of the last stage; or the effusion, which is the malady in its full and final form, may suddenly occur as a rush of water impetuously breaks through its confining mounds; or it may gradually, and in a sort of percolating manner, make its way into the brain from the distended and compressed vessels. In most cases, the tendency to its production is of scrophulous origin; this scrophula consisting partly of that delicacy in the vascular organization which renders it difficult, without disorder, to encounter the rubs and roughs that growing life is heir to.

Now the great difficulties and delicacy, with respect to the prognosis of this complaint, consists in deciding whether the compression of, or irritation in the brain under which your little patient evidently labours, be merely a fulness or inflammation of the vessels, or whether it be from the actual presence of the extraneous fluid, for in the latter case we have little, very little indeed, to hope from medicinal interference; while, in the former, judicious interposition of remedial measures may promise and accomplish much good: but even here, constitutional predisposition will often stand up with furious and formidable force against the exertions of the physician; and, on the other hand, nature will now and then step in and availably co-operate with medicine in taking up an effusion from the brain, and pouring it into one or other of the bodies' emunctories. So that despair ought never, perhaps, to paralyze exertion, even in apparently the most confirmed kind, and hopeless period of the disorder.

The distinction above alluded to may often, with some correctness, be taken from the kind of pulse which is present; for, when a large extravasation or effusion has taken the place of mere fulness, you have immediately that jerky, slow, half-intermittent pulse, that characterizes apoplexy under some shapes of this latter disease, and which pulse always accompanies the second stage of hydrocephalus when the malady goes through the regular course of primary inflammation and subsequent discharge from vessels.

Is it a fact, or, if it be, is it an explicable fact, that water in the head is more frequent now than formerly? Dr. Wall, of Oxford, assuming this to be the case, thinks that the circular defences, which used to be worn round the heads of children, but which are in this country discontinued,

continued, proved preservative against the injurious effects of falls and blows; and, in this way, prevented hydrocephalus: but, in the major number of instances, the minutest observer is not able to trace the origin of the mischief to exterior cause; and the Reporter is disposed to the inference, that, provided the charge be well founded against modern habits, in causing an increase of brain affections, that these habits have more reference to internal and gradual, than exterior and immediate excitations. There is one part of nursing, however, from which the writer feels decidedly averse, viz. the violent tossing in the arms that some of your volatile and

violent maids will have recourse to with your children, by way of expending their own accumulated excitability. Let there be life in a nurse, (the writer would say,) but not vehemence, and the more infants have their own actions encouraged, the better. There are no children more healthy, or better formed, or less obnoxious to disease, than those of some savage nations, who, from birth, are thrown upon the floor, and permitted to obey the growing demands of instinct in the unassisted employment of their gradually developing energies.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford-row; April 28, 1824.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Journal of the Weather and Natural History, kept at Hartfield, East Grinstead, by DR. T. FORSTER, for March 1824.

March.	Thermomet. 10 P.M.	Barometer. 10 P.M.	Wind.	State of the Weather.
1	..	....	N.	Fair—Rainy.
2	..	....	Var.	
3	33	29.33	W.N.W.	Snow-showers and wind.
4	35	29.70	N.	Frost—Clouds.
5	42	29.62	W.S.W.	Sun and showers.
6	46	29.68	S.W.	Sun & showers—Blue Crocus flowers
7	49	29.49	S.W.	Wind and rain all day.
8	39	29.48	S.S.W.	Rain—Clear.
9	39	29.58	W.	Sun and showers.
10	38	29.80	E.	Fair and calm—Some rain.
11	46	29.56	W.S.W.	Sun and showers.
12	44	29.40	W.	Clear and showers.
13	43	29.33	W.N.W.	Hail-showers—Clear.
14	35	29.91	N.	Cloudy.
15	42	29.90	W.	White frost early—Cloudy.
16	48	29.88	W.	Some small rain.
17	42	30.10	W.	Fair day.
18	44	30.14	W.	Sun and mist.
19	47	30.14	W.S.W.	Cloudy.
20	43	30.10	W.S.W.	Sun and clouds.
21	43	29.80	W.	Rainy—Clouds.
22	34	29.54	W.—N.E.	Showery.
23	38	29.72	S.W.—N.E.	Clear and clouds.
24	42	29.70	N.E.	Cloudy.
25	39	29.91	N.E.	Cloudy.
26	39	29.80	N.	Showers—Clouds.
27	34	29.64	N.	Showers—Clear night.
28	32	29.80	N.E.	Showers of snow—Clear.
29	..	....	N.	Sun and clouds.
30	56	29.49	N.	Showers—Clouds.
31	50	29.70	N.N.W.	Fair—Clear.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

March 1.—Abundance of *Croc* and *Snowdrops* in flower. The former flowered, as usual, about the 2d of February, and the latter on the 14th.

4.—Long-tailed titmouse *Mecistura vagans* seen.

6.—The blue crocus came into blow.

9.—The *Anemone hortensis* flowered.

10.—*Narcissus pseudonarcissus* flowered.

11.—*Cirrus* or Curlicloud prevails.

12.—Yellow sunset *Narcissus lactus* in blow.

13.—Rough March weather. Electricity of the atmosphere very strongly indicated.

14.—Pilewort *Ticaria verna* in flower.

15.—A remarkable roaring of the wind.

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17.—*Tussilago farfara* flowers.
 19.—*Doronicum pandalianches* in blow.
 20.—To-night a prodigious accession of moisture occurred in the atmosphere about 10 P.M. The flame of a lamp assumed a very peculiar pyramidal form; and, burning badly for a long time, at length went

out. Other candles in the house also burned badly; indicating something peculiar in the air.

28.—The snow fell in very large flakes.

29.—Van Thol Tulip *Tulipa suaveolens* blows.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

March 23.

April 20.

	March 23.	April 20.	
Cocoa, W. I. common £	4 0 0 to 4 15 0	4 0 0 to 4 15 0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	2 15 0 — 3 0 0	2 10 0 — 2 17 0	do.
—, fine	5 2 0 — 5 16 0	4 12 0 — 5 8 0	do.
—, Mocha	4 0 0 — 6 6 0	4 0 0 — 6 6 0	do.
Cotton, W. I. common..	0 0 8½ — 0 0 9½	0 0 8½ — 0 0 9½	per lb.
—, Demerara	0 0 10 — 0 1 0	0 0 10 — 0 1 0	do.
Currants.....	4 15 0 — 5 0 0	4 15 0 — 5 0 0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey.....	2 5 0 — 2 6 0	2 8 0 — 0 0 0	per chest
Flax, Riga.....	54 0 0 — 55 0 0	52 0 0 — 54 0 0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine....	39 0 0 — 40 0 0	39 0 0 — 40 0 0	do.
Hops, new, Pockets....	12 0 0 — 15 15 0	11 4 0 — 15 0 0	per cwt.
—, Sussex, do.	9 0 0 — 10 10 0	9 0 0 — 10 10 0	do.
Iron, British, Bars	9 0 0 — 9 10 0	9 0 0 — 9 10 0	per ton.
—, Pigs	6 0 0 — 7 0 0	6 0 0 — 7 0 0	do.
Oil, Lucca.....	9 10 0 — 9 15 0	9 10 0 — 9 15 0	25 galls.
—, Galipoli	49 0 0 — 50 0 0	49 0 0 — 50 0 0	per ton.
Rags	2 0 6 — 2 1 0	2 0 6 — 0 0 0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4 6 0 — 4 8 0	4 6 0 — 4 8 0	do.
Rice, Patna	0 16 0 — 0 18 0	0 16 0 — 0 18 0	do.
—, Carolina	1 15 0 — 2 0 0	1 11 0 — 1 12 0	do.
Silk, China, raw	0 13 9 — 1 0 8	0 13 9 — 1 0 8	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0 11 5 — 0 12 10	0 11 5 — 0 12 10	do.
Spices, Cinnamon.....	0 7 0 — 0 7 1	0 6 7 — 0 6 8	do.
—, Cloves	0 3 6 — 0 3 9	0 3 6 — 0 3 9	do.
—, Nutmegs.....	0 3 1 — 0 3 2	0 3 0 — 0 3 1	do.
—, Pepper, black	0 0 5½ — 0 0 0	0 0 5½ — 0 0 6	do.
—, white	0 1 3¼ — 0 11 3½	0 1 3¼ — 0 1 3½	do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 3 0 — 0 3 2	0 2 10 — 0 3 2	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0 2 0 — 0 0 0	0 1 9 — 0 0 0	do.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0 2 8 — 0 3 0	0 2 8 — 0 2 10	do.
Sugar, brown	2 17 0 — 2 18 0	2 15 0 — 2 16 0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	3 7 0 — 3 10 0	3 6 0 — 3 8 0	do.
—, East India, brown	1 0 0 — 1 4 0	1 0 0 — 1 4 0	do. bond.
—, lump, fine	4 3 0 — 4 5 0	3 19 0 — 4 0 0	do.
Tallow, town-melted ..	1 19 0 — 0 0 0	1 18 0 — 0 0 0	do.
—, Russia, yellow..	1 14 0 — 0 0 0	1 14 3 — 1 14 6	do.
Tea, Bohea	0 2 5½ — 0 2 6¼	0 2 5½ — 0 2 6¼	per lb.
—, Hyson, best.....	0 5 7 — 0 6 10	0 5 7 — 0 5 10	do.
Wine, Madeira, old	20 0 0 — 100 0 0	20 0 0 — 100 0 0	per pipe.
—, Port, old	42 0 0 — 46 0 0	42 0 0 — 46 0 0	do.
—, Sherry	20 0 0 — 55 0 0	20 0 0 — 55 0 0	per butt.

Course of Exchange, April 20.—Amsterdam, 12 0.—Hamburg, 37 4.—Paris, 25 7 0.
 —Leghorn, 47.—Lisbon, 50½.—Dublin, 9½ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of WOLFE and EDMONDS.—Barnesley CANAL, 218l.—Birmingham, 330l.—Derby, 140l.—Erewash, 1000l.—Forth and Clyde, 500l.—Grand Junction, 330l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 480l.—Stafford and Mersey, 1050l.—Neath, 350l.—Nottingham, 240l.—Oxford, 820l.—Staford and Worcester, 800l.—Trent and Mersey, 2280l.—Albion INSURANCE COMPANY, 57l.—Hope, 6l.—Sun Fire, 220l.—Guardian, 23l.—GAS LIGHT Chartered Company, 79l.—City Gas Light Company, 150l.—South London, 201l.—Leeds, 227l.—Liverpool, 162l.

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, on the 27th, were 95½; 3 per Cent. Consols, 96½; 4 per Cent. Consols, 100½; New 4 per Cent. 109; Bank Stock, 244½.

Gold in bars, 3l. 17s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 14s.—Silver in bars, 4s. 11½d.

ALPHABETICAL

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of March, and the 20th of April, 1824: extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 75.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

AUSTIN, W. H. Old Broad-street, merchant. (James)

Austin, J. Devonport, linen-draper. (Church, L)

Bannister, B. Southend, druggist. (Tate and Co. L)

Barsar, J. Poole, timber-merchant. (Holme and Co. L)

Beeston, W. Kiburn, scrivener. (Green and Co. L)

Binns, T. W. Stockport, cotton-spinner. (Chester, L)

Birchley, W. Cheltenham, grocer. (Clarke and Co. L)

Bottrell, R. Wood-street, Cheapside, merchant. (Hutchinson)

Powden, T. Stockport, shopkeeper. (Tyler, L)

Brice, E. Keward-mill, Somersetshire, miller. (Stocker and Co. L)

Brunye, J. Owston, Lincolnshire, miller

Burrell, W. Wakefield, merchant. (Foljambe and Co. L)

Burgess, J. Trowbridge, clothier. (Fisher, L)

Calcott, J. Shoreditch, draper. (Gates and Co. L)

Clark, M. Newmarket, tailor. (Hunt, L)

Claughton, T. Haydock Lodge, Lancashire, salt-manufacturer. (Barker, L)

Coulson, S. Falsgrave, Yorkshire, horse-dealer. (Roper and Son, L)

Crosby, W. Myton, Yorkshire, merchant. (Knowles)

Cro s, W. Liverpool, currier. (Hurd and Co. L)

Desanges, C. S. Golden-square, merchant. (Hodgson and Co. L)

Dowell, T. and W. C. Brown. Ironmonger-lane, woollen cloth merchants. (Fisher, L)

Dow, W. T. Malmesbury, corn-factor. (Carter, L)

Ebbs, J. E. Minories, jeweller. (Carr)

Evans, D. Cannon-street road, coal-merchant. (Reardon and Co. L)

Flynn, J. Liverpool, earthenware-dealer. (Wheeler)

Fox, H. Rotherhithe-road, carpenter. (Rattenbury)

Gardner, J. Poulton-by-the-Sands, Lancashire, grocer. (Jopson, L)

Gilbert, J. George-lane, Botolph-lane, merchant. (Rush)

Gilpin, J. J. Westbury, Wiltshire, surgeon. (Egan and Co. L)

Gillingham, G. Little Pancras-street, near Tottenham Court-road, stone-mason. (Watson and Son)

Gunther, E. Beaumont-street, Mary-le-bone, hosier. (Ross and Co. L)

Hagger, J. St. Mary-le-bone, carpenter. (Carlton)

Hamilton, G. F. Thames-street, merchant. (James)

Hammond, E. Great Bentley, Essex, innholder. (Few and Co. L)

Harrison, W. and C. New Sleaford, Lincolnshire. (Lambert, L)

Hatton, R. and J. Jackson, Poulton-with-Fearhead, Lancashire, soap-makers. (Taylor and Co. L)

Henderson, G. Maiden-lane, warehouseman. (Taylor)

Hassall, R. Birmingham, blacksmith. (Black)

Hole, H. Norwich, draper. (Tilliard, L)

Holmes, J. Bridge-road, Lambeth, broker. (Selby)

Hughes, J. T. High-street, Shoreditch, haberdasher. (Bicknell and Co. L)

Kent, H. Lawrence-lane, commission-agent. (Jones)

Lewis, C. T. Ebley, Gloucestershire, grocer. (Williams and Co. L)

Lingard, J. Manchester, merchant. (Leigh, L)

Lukes, G. Yeovil, brick-maker. (Williams, L)

Meacock, E. Liverpool, liquor-merchant

Metcalfe, J. Thirsk, Yorkshire, linen-draper. (Walker and Co. L)

Middleton, M. Wolverhampton, tailor. (Williams and Co. L)

Mills, W. Bath, oilman. (Knight and Co. L)

Murrell, J. Peckham, commission-agent. (Freeman and Co. L)

Newport, N. Bathwick, Somersetshire, builder. (Carpenter)

Norris, T. Bartholomew-close, coach-maker. (Cockney)

Parkes, M. Holly-hall, Worcestershire, flint-glass manufacturer. (Mott, L)

Parsons, W. Reading, plasterer. (Eyre and Co. L)

Penkett, W. and L. McKinnon, Liverpool, merchants. (Adlington and Co. L)

Pettingall, W. D. Yarmouth, fish-merchant. (Francis, L)

Phillips, W. Bristol, linen-draper. (Jenkins and Co. L)

Pilling, J. and W. Mirfield, Yorkshire, corn-millers. (Addington and Co. L)

Ponting, T. Bedminster, Somersetshire, leather-dresser. (Bourdillon and Co. L)

Price, J. Stepney, undertaker. (Lichfield, L)

Rich, C. H. and E. Adams, St. Ann's-lane, silversmiths. (Williams)

Richards, J. Newmarket, innholder. (Glynes)

Roach, M. High-street, Wapping, victualler. (Williams)

Rolls, A. Sandy-row, Bishopsgate, chairman. (Whittington)

Roston, T. Holywell, Flintshire, paper-manufacturer. (Appleby and Co. L)

Sanderson, M. C. Park-street, coal-merchant. (Harris)

Seymour, C. Huddersfield, tailor. (Fisher and Co. L)

Smith, G. Bishopsgate-street without, butcher. (Todhunter)

Starben, C. F. Lime-street, merchant. (Gates and Co. L)

Steer, R. Paradise-row, Chelsea, baker. (Reynolds)

Stirling, T. Commercial road, slater. (Scott, L)

Striffler, L. Brunswick-terrace, Islington, oilman. (Russen, L)

Willcocks, T. Bath, cabinet-maker. (Makinson, L)

Wood, J. Red Cross-street, Southwark, currier. (Watts)

Young, H. R. Fenchurch-street, print-seller. (Score)

DIVIDENDS.

Adams, J. Stamford
Alloway, J. Rotherhithe
Anderson, J. West Smithfield
Antrobus, J. Liverpool
Austen, J. Berkhamstead
Banbury, C. H. Wood-street, Cheapside
Bennett, H. L. Liverpool
Blackley, E. Wood-st. Cheapside
Blakey, E. New Bond-street
Bosher, W. Aldersgate-street
Boulbee, and J. W. Cole, Peterborough
Boyes, J. sen. Anlaby, Yorkshire
Boyes, J. and G. F. Wansford, Yorkshire
Bryne, T. B. Yanstone-square
Burraston, W. Worcester
Carnel and Co. Fenchurch-street
Carter, W. Mercer-street
Chapman, E. Bridgewater-square
Clegg, S. J. and J. Whiby, Liverpool
Cook, J. Bochdale
Corney, J. Beauchamp, Essex
Deeble, E. B. Welbeck-street
Dixon, F. and E. Fisher, Greenwich

Dixon, G. Chiswell-street
Dodd, R. High-street, Southwark
Douglas and Co. Fleet-street
Edwards, J. Elder-street, Norton
Falgate
Edwards, R. Morgan's-lane, Tooley-street
Farrel, J. Prospect-place, Newington Causeway
Fisher, F. jun. Leicester-square
Ford, C. Regent-street
Fulford, W. Lad-lane
Gell, T. Hull
Gibbons, T. and J. Wolverhampton
Gibson, W. Liverpool
Gompertz, A. Great Winchester-street
Gould, W. and F. Greasley, Maiden-lane
Goulden, J. Goulden-place
Hamilton, W. and Co. London
Hardman, J. Spotland, Lancashire
Hargreaves, J. Liverpool
Hawkins, J. and J. Nottingham
Heath, W. Cheadle, Staffordshire
Hendell, D. Kettering
Hodgson, T. Newgate-street

Holland, S. and T. S. Williams, Liverpool
Hopwood, J. Chancery-lane
Humphreys, S. Charlotte-street, Portland-place
Ingram, E. Reading
Isbell, R. C. Chapell, and R. D. Isbell, Devonshire
Jamison, J. St. Giles's
Jerry, J. Kirton, Suffolk
Johnson, B. Sambor, Warwickshire
Kenifick, P. Bristol
Kirkpatrick, W. Lime-street
Lean, T. Liverpool
Lindo, E. Billiter-street
Lucas, E. Shepherd's-market
Manser, T. Commercial-road
Marston, J. Birmingham
Martyn, E. Taunton
Mayer and Wilckens, Liverpool
Middlehurst, J. Liverpool
Milburn, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Mitchell, W. Turnwheel-lane
Norton, D. S. Uxbridge
Norton, R. jun. Charles-street, Fitzroy square
Oakes, H. Chelmsford
Osborne,

Osborne, H. New Brentford
 Pelham, J. sen. Chart, Kent
 Pigram, J. and T. R. Maidstone
 Ramey, G. Marshall-street, Carnaby-square
 Ramsay, T. Mark-lane
 Raxter, R. Southwark
 Read, J. Gospel-oak, Staffordshire
 Reid, A. Pimlico
 Richards, T. Bridgewater-square
 Rose, T. Cape Royale, Regent-street, Pall Mall
 Runcorn, R. Manchester
 Sampson, S. Size-lane
 Saunders, J. M. Ipswich

Sedgley, W. Dudley
 Sherwood, W. Liverpool
 Skiller, E. Rochester
 Stalker and Welch, Leadenhall-street
 Stevens, J. Stafford
 Steele, J. Liverpool
 Taylor, J. Leominster
 Thompson, H. Sculcoates, Yorkshire
 Wagstaff, S. and T. Baylis, Kidderminster
 Walwyn, R. Wood-st. Cheapside
 Walker, B. West Smithfield

Warwick, T. O. and J. Aldred, Rotherham
 Webster, G. Tower-street
 Weller, T. Croydon
 Wigfall, H. Sheffield
 Wilcox, J. S. and T. J. Titterton, Theobald's-road
 Willett, F. and R. Thetford, Norfolk
 Williams, J. Cornhill
 Wilson, R. Friday-street
 Withers, W. Cheltenham
 Wood, J. Cardiff
 Worth, J. and J. Trump-street.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

WITHIN the last ten days, since the cutting north-east and north winds have given place to more genial airs, vegetation has been generally improving, and great diligence has been used in getting in the remainder of the spring crops. Barley and oat sowing, however, will scarcely be finished by the end of the present month. The rough and wet lands, from the variable state of the weather, turned up heavy and clodded, not in the best order for sowing; they may work more favourably for the future operations on the potatoe and turnip grounds. As in most variable seasons, the wheats look strong and promising on the best lands and most favourable situations, but somewhat weak and sickly in others; with, nevertheless, a cheering prospect on the whole; and the same may be warranted of the national crops generally. Our correspondents seem disposed to say little or nothing of hops at present. Timber and wood is in demand at a good price. Long wool advances but slowly. Fine wool, since the piping times of war and scarcity, seems a neglected article in British husbandry. Instead of *seventy guineas*, as heretofore, five crowns is now a good price for a Merino sheep. Farming stock, and utensils, find their real value at sales. The fall of lambs seems to have been universally plentiful, and the loss of them far less than really merited by too many exposures and neglects; by which, likewise, a considerable number of sheep have been rotted. Many a farmer has said to himself, of late,—"Oh! that I had but an acre of Swedish turnips!" To such we now say, and not for the first time,—"Why, then, had you not?" The flocks, in the aggregate, are numerous, and the same flattering of the herds, swine included, may be depended on; the prices, also, re-

spectably high. The vast accession of price, within a few years, is perhaps not easily to be accounted for. The Liverpool merchants have been lately accused of, indeed a very arduous attempt, no less than that of opening the ports for wheat, at the next period of the miraculous, and so highly belauded operation of the "ascending and descending buckets." This *tour* will not, perhaps, confer much honour on their sagacity. A farming friend just arrived from France, quotes the highest price for wheat at 47s. reckoned by the English quarter, on a certain day, when the highest London price was 84s. Such a difference in the price of the first necessary, between the two countries, is matter of interesting speculation. Both the continental and home demand for horses seem even advancing. We have received a letter from a reverend clergyman, of an eastern county, reproving us for assigning, in our last Report, a prosperous and satisfactory state to the labourers in husbandry. We spoke merely by comparison with less favourable times. It has ever been our full conviction, that a thorough reform is absolutely necessary with respect to the social rights of that ever most degraded, though most useful class of human beings.

Smithfield:—Beef, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.—Mutton, 3s. to 4s. 2d.—Veal, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 9d.—Pork, 3s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.—Lamb, 4s. 4d. to 6s. 9d.—Bath Bacon, 5s.—Best Irish, 4s. 4d.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 44s. to 80s.—Barley, 34s. to 42s.—Oats, 22s. to 31s. 6d.—London price of best bread, 11d. for 4lbs.—Hay, 80s. to 126s.—Clover do. 90s. to 136s.—Straw, 42s. to 52s.

Coals in the pool, 31s. to 44s. 6d.
Middlesex; April 26.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN APRIL.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE British empire was never in a higher state of prosperity and activity than at the present epoch. A superabundance of capital appears in

every department of speculation and industry. The public funds have reached an unexampled elevation; insomuch, that they yield little more than three per cent.; hence money is plentiful, and good

good bills are discounted at four and three and a-half per cent., instead of five and a premium, as was usual during the late wars. The Bank of England, unable to employ its capital in discounting at four per cent. has fallen upon the expedient of lending on mortgage; hence capital will find its way in a direct manner among the agriculturists. The results are speculations and projects beyond our means of enumeration. Among others is one of a Mexican Mining Company, and various for new canals, bridges, harbours, &c.; even literature and science come in for their share, and new institutions are announced everywhere.

The following are some of the new schemes lately brought forward in London, for the investment of capital, with the nominal amount of each:—Alliance Insurance Company, 5,000,000*l.*; the Palladium ditto, 2,000,000*l.*; the Equitable Loan Bank, 2,000,000*l.*; the Irish ditto, 1,000,000*l.*; the British Annuity Office, 3,000,000*l.*; the Metropolitan Investment Bank, 1,000,000*l.*; the Thames and Isis Navigation Company, 120,000*l.*; Table-ale and Ale Brewery, 200,000*l.*

After all, however, there is more glare than solidity in this condition; for the mass of artizans, manufacturers, and labourers, have not recovered the wages which they used to obtain; and, though the general improvement must in due time reach them, yet having no reserved stock, their sufferings in the interim are intense. Even the rise in the value of agricultural produce, so beneficial to that interest, operates grievously on the lower classes, and, without a corresponding advance of wages, cruelly abridges their comforts.

The weak and wicked attempt to repeal the Usury Laws, and enable the Hebrew and Christian Jews to trample on our industry and liberties, has happily been defeated for this session, and we trust FOR EVER. The paper of our correspondent COMMON SENSE contributed to the result, and we should hope that its general perusal will awaken the British lion on the subject. It is now highly proper for the people to petition for a reduction of legal interest from five to four per cent. Such reduction would still further stimulate all industry and enterprise, and in twenty years would advance the country a full century. While *capital* is artificially increased ten-fold, it is monstrous to permit it to tax industry at more than

four per cent. Its relations in this respect are, in 1824, compared with 1680, as fifty to six, or more than eight to one; and, if the legal rate were reduced to four per cent. the proportion against the people and in favour of the Jews, would still be as seven to one against the present generation. Borrowing by annuity should be invalid, unless announced in the London Gazette; a system which, in improper cases, would operate as a prohibition, inasmuch as the open register is not sufficient.

The grant of half a million for the erection of new churches has been carried in the House of Commons, by a majority of 148 to 59.

There has been presented to the House of Commons, the Fifteenth Report of "the Commissioners of Inquiry into the existing regulations for the conduct of business in every department of Customs, and of the Export and Import departments of the Excise, with a view to suggest such alterations therein as may be considered necessary to facilitate the dispatch of business, to afford accommodation to trade, and to secure and improve the Revenue." This Report recommends the separation of Customs and Excise duties, and placing the whole of the Import and Export duties under one department. The adoption of this important measure will not only afford great facility to the dispatch of business, by putting an end to the trouble, the expense, the delay, and the injury, resulting from double entries, and the double set of officers examining exports and imports, but must also produce a vast saving of expense in the collection of the Revenue. If each department have to perform what may be termed its natural duties, the Excise would be limited to the performance of inland duty, while the Customs will have the exclusive guardianship and control of the exports and imports. The benefits that would result to the commercial world from the accomplishment of such reforms, are incalculable.

A new book of military instructions has just been published by command of his Majesty, and under the revision of Major-general Sir Henry Torrens, of which every officer in the army and marines is required to supply himself with a copy. The object is to establish one uniform system of field exercise and movement throughout the land forces. The new system is founded on that which was introduced about thirty-three years ago, by the late General Sir David Dundas,

1824.]

Dundas, and embraces all the improvements that have since been partially adopted during the late war; so that a fixed and general principle of formation is now to be universally adhered to, and the army is no longer to be subjected to the inconvenience necessarily resulting from a desultory and disunited practice, carried on for some years at the uncertain discretion of commanding officers.

SPAIN.

Mr. Matthews, the Englishman who was taken prisoner with the unfortunate Riego, and conveyed to Madrid, has arrived in London. Mr. Matthews was released from prison on the 3d, and quitted Madrid on the 7th with an English courier. During the interval of his release and departure, he was visited by nearly all the principal Spanish Constitutionalists in Madrid. Mr. Matthews speaks of the present state of Spain as extremely favourable to the views of those who desire the overthrow of the existing despotism.

Spain is a scene of disorganization and bloodshed from one extremity to the other. In the great towns, the *Exaltados*, or Ultra-Royalists, are in the habit of rising in bodies, and attacking the houses of those whom they suspect of retaining any affection for the Constitution. These unfortunates they butcher without hindrance, and plunder their property. Such massacres daily take place in towns where there are no French garrisons; and, where there are, it requires the exertion of all their force to prevent the occurrence. The patron and cause of these enormities has left Madrid to enjoy himself at Aranjuez: and, afraid to entrust his person to the protection of his own subjects, he took with him the major part of the French garrison. The *Exaltados*, however, soon compelled the French general to march additional troops on the capital, which was about to exhibit one general display of pillage and destruction. In some places the Royalists, and in others the Constitutionalists, prevail. At Terruel, the latter have possessed themselves of the town, and maintain an organized force in the neighbourhood of the French army. At the same moment in which the Constitutionalists were investing the royalist garrison of Terruel, the Royalists of Valladolid were renouncing their allegiance to Ferdinand. The influence of a king, whose dominions do not extend beyond the limits of his palace, or at most beyond the bayonets of his foreign guard, must be

inadequate to compose distractions so violent and so extensive as those by which Spain is now torn.

Cordova, Valencia, and Seville, have been the scene of violent re-actions. At Cordova, a conspiracy was formed by the *Exaltados* for assassinating all who were known for their attachment to the Constitutional system. At Valencia, the *Exaltados* have satisfied themselves with "imprisoning a number of persons distinguished by their riches and rank in society!" while at Seville, "a score of persons, detained in prison for political opinions, have lost their lives."

Passports have been granted, by the French authorities in Spain, to more than 200 of the first families, for France, in consequence of the persecutions of the Royalists. In the course of the last month, several vessels, chiefly French, and one of the latter a frigate, quitted Cadiz with Spanish families.

FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the Report of the Commission appointed to consider the project of law for reducing the interest of the public debt, recommends its adoption without any amendment. It declares that the state possesses the right of paying off the debt; that, however just in point of principle, no exceptions can expediently be made in favour of those creditors who have lost two-thirds of their capital by former reductions, or of the small fundholders, whose means of subsistence will be greatly decreased by the measure.

An Ordonnance has been issued by Louis XVIII. placing the education of all the youth in France under the superintendence of government. It is decreed that every schoolmaster, of whatever religion, shall apply for a diploma to one of the officers of state, who may grant or refuse it, as he thinks proper. If this measure is carried into effect, it is an important step, indeed, towards the re-establishment of despotism in France. It enables the government to put a stop to education altogether; and, though they will not venture to provoke the public indignation by attempting the extinction of learning, yet they will have it in their power to limit the extent of education, and to exercise a pernicious influence over both the teachers and the learners. It was chiefly in consequence of having monopolized the work of education throughout Europe, that the Jesuits formerly exercised their despotic influence over the minds of men and the transactions of governments.

[May 1,

ments. Such a monopoly can never again exist: but something resembling it may be established, and the French government, by granting diplomas to such persons only as are distinguished for their ultra-royalism, may succeed in filling with strong prejudices a large part of the rising population of the country. That the government will dispense their diplomas in this manner, is rendered highly probable, by the bold and successful efforts recently made on the part of the ultras to approximate towards the system of the *ancien regime*.

The English workmen, to the number of fifty, at the iron-foundry of Mr. Wilson, at Charenton, lately armed themselves with sticks, and, ranging through the commune of Carrieres, attacked and ill-treated the inhabitants, who threw themselves upon the English, and several were wounded. The authorities of Paris sent a corps of gendarmerie to Charenton, to restore order.

HOLLAND.

The mania for new projects prevails in Holland to an extent nearly equal to that in this country. Books have been opened at Amsterdam, for subscriptions to the company for increasing the commerce and improving the agriculture of the Netherlands; and on the same day there were entered in that city alone names to the amount of 2,500,000*l.* sterling. The sum required to be subscribed, in order to commence the undertaking, and for which proposals were circulated in all the principal towns in Holland, was only half. At Antwerp and at Rotterdam the subscriptions were as much more!

At Hamburgh the Senate has decreed that the Catholics shall henceforward be eligible to all offices as well as the Protestants.

GERMANY.

The Grand Duke of Baden has granted full liberty to the Catholics: hitherto their religion was only tolerated. Other Protestant princes also show dispositions favourable to the Catholics.

A congress of the despots in Holy Alliance is threatened.

GREECE.

A letter from Zante announces the capture of the important place of Coron, the last bulwark of the Turks in the south of the Morea. This town was carried by storm by the Greeks under the command of an ecclesiastic, Zerbino, who took it by surprise.

Lepanto has fallen into the power of the Greeks. A breach having been made by the artillery of the Philhellenes, commanded by Colonel Stanhope, and Jussouf Pacha rejecting any sort of capitulation, on the morning of the 14th of March, a little before sun-rise, Constantin, Bozzaris, and Nicetas the *turkophages*, led the advanced guard, and at seven in the morning the standard of the Cross floated upon the walls of the Lepanto.

Considerable bodies of troops have begun to march in Macedonia, who are to move on to Thessaly by Betoglia, under the Pacha of Widdin. They are stated at 30,000 men.

According to the most recent news from the Ionian Islands, the Egyptian squadron, under the command of Ismael Gibraltar, has re-appeared in the Archipelago, and has attacked some Greek vessels.—Mauro Micheli, Bey of Maina, and Ex-President of the Executive Council, who had for some time been in opposition to the views of some of the best friends of independence, has at length made a sacrifice of all his private interests, and accepted the command-in-chief of the army of Livadia. The Greeks, on hearing of the preparations at Constantinople for the invasion of the Morea, immediately dispatched European engineers to the north of the Isthmus of Corinth, to form an entrenched camp, for the purpose of offering an effectual resistance. Engineers are also occupied in raising fortifications on the side of Thebes, and on all the principal mountains.

A vessel was lately taken by the Turks, having on-board a large sum of money, a quantity of baggage, &c. belonging to Lord Byron; but, on an application from Lord Strangford, claiming it as English property, the whole was given up.

EGYPT.

The Pacha has gone to Upper Egypt to inspect his new raised corps, accompanied by Mr. Salt, the British Consul, and Mons. Drovetti. He has raised and disciplined about 25,000 men, and is about forming a regiment of cavalry, with European officers. Osman Effendi is at the head of the college, and is doing all in his power to promote the arts and sciences. He has travelled into Italy and France, and is well informed. Several young men (Copts) from Egypt are in Italy, pursuing their studies at the expense of the Pacha. So far from the Pacha having any idea of

of making himself independent, he has just received instructions from the Porte to take the entire direction of the war against the Greeks in the Morea.

AFRICA.

Letters from the Cape of Good Hope, announce the capture of a Spanish ship, by the Baracouta sloop of war, and between three and four hundred slaves were found on-board the prize.

A letter from Tangiers, dated March 21, states that Ben Y'Show, the chief of the province of Garb, has had an engagement with one of the marauding tribes of his district. Muley Sheid has given up the siege of Mequinez, and gone to Tafilet, having, it is said, secured in the Atlas mountains a safe place of retreat; while the Governor of the Black Honclaya, at Mequinez, has sent to the Emperor a considerable remittance from the treasury at that place. One of the Berribber tribes

have also submitted to the Emperor, sending their women as hostages to Fez.

Accounts from Palermo notice the arrival there of the ship *Mariner*, Woolacott, from Bristol, after having been fired upon by an Algerine ship of war off Cape Bonar, from which she escaped by superior sailing.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices from Peru, to the 26th December, which state that negotiations had commenced between Bolivar and the Royalist General Canterac; and that if hostilities should ultimately be resolved upon, Bolivar would take the field in March, at the head of an overwhelming force. Colombia had dispatched nine thousand men to the assistance of Peru.

The disturbances which took place at Mexico, the latter end of January, have completely subsided, and tranquillity is restored. The firmness of the Congress on that occasion is highly spoken of.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON,

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

MARCH 18.—Mr. Hobhouse presented a petition to the House of Commons, from Mr. Wirgman, jeweller of St. James's-street, praying for the abolition of all the immoral and corrupt machinery of elections; that the landholders should send to parliament, in a direct and simple manner, the members they now send by disgraceful and fraudulent means; and that a certain number of seats should be sold by auction, to accommodate the other interests.

20.—A Philanthropic Loan, or Benevolent Bank, introduced to the Stock Exchange. Its object is to enable the poor to pledge at a smaller rate of interest than is allowed to the pawnbrokers.

26.—The inhabitants of St. Paul, Covent-garden, petitioned the House of Commons, complaining of the Window Tax, of the maintenance of the Sinking Fund, while surplus revenue was appropriated to other purposes, and of the mis-application of 4,000,000*l.* to that ill-governed country, Ireland, but too much of it being applied to the support of "an idle and dissolute Irish gentry."

—A Prospectus issued in the city, for the formation of a joint stock company, with a capital of 120,000*l.* under the title of the Thames and Isis Steam Vessel Company, for the purpose of conveying goods and passengers more rapidly.

29.—A grand opposition dinner at Brooke's Subscription House. It was nu-

merously attended by the leading members of Opposition in both Houses.

31.—The Common Council agreed to petition the House of Commons against the renewal of the Alien Act.

—The anniversary dinner for celebrating the election of Mr. S. C. Whitbread, took place at the Mermaid Tavern, Hackney. Mr. Shaw Lefevre in the chair, supported by Mr. Byng; and Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Hume, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. H. Grey Bennet, Mr. Alderman Wood, and a considerable number of the freeholders of the county, were present.

April 5.—A lectureship, called the "Ricardo Lectureship," or political economy established in the metropolis. Mr. McCulloch delivered the first lecture to a distinguished audience.

9.—Mr. Hobhouse presented a petition from several inhabitants of Westminster, against the practice of the Law of Libel, under which individuals were committed before a bill had been found by a Grand Jury.

12.—The Alien Bill passed in the House of Commons, by a majority of ninety-three to forty.

17.—The London Missionary Society petitioned the House of Commons, complaining of the sentence upon their late missionary, Mr. Smith, at Demerara, who lost his life in prison under the harsh sentence of a Court Martial; because slavery is inconsistent with the doctrines of Christianity,

tianity, which he had been zealously preaching.

21.—A boat, on returning from Greenwich, sunk by a barge on the Thames, and seven male and female passengers drowned.

It appears that, in the seven years from 1810 to 1817, there were committed for trial in London and Middlesex 12,153 persons; and, between 1817 and 1824, no less than 18,337,—of whom the convicted were, 7,421 and 11,303 respectively. It appears, therefore, that religious canting, of which there is so disgusting an increase, and the insult on the enjoyments of humble life in stopping the village fairs, have done no good; while the increase may be ascribed to the undue powers given to police officers, and vexatiously exercised by them, and to the low prices of manufacturing wages, which have driven desperate thousands to seek employment in London.

A society for the reformation of juvenile offenders discharged from prison, has lately been established at Guildford. It is likely to be eminently useful; several young men have been restored to their relatives with great promise of amendment.

New docks have been projected at St. Catherine's, just below the Tower, and a company has been formed, called the St. Catherine's Dock Company, for carrying the same into effect. The necessary funds, amounting to nearly a million sterling, have also been subscribed.

MARRIAGES.

James Williamson, esq. of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, to Elizabeth Ballard, daughter of Moses Greetham, esq. of East Cosham.

Isaac Pidduck, M.D. of Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Charlotte Stevens, of Sion College Gardens.

At St. Pancras Church, William Hawkins, esq. to Charlotte, daughter of Hamilton Ross, esq. of the Cape of Good Hope.

William Dover, jun. esq. of Edmonton, to Miss Louisa Mary Blackburn, late of Well Hall, Eltham, Kent.

At Kensington, James Garrard, esq. to Miss Emily Jane Vanderzee.

Edward Muddeford, esq. of Friday-street, Cheapside, to Miss Harriet Lake, of Berner's-street.

H. Rutter, esq. of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, to Miss Mary Sanders, of Stoke Ferry, Norfolk.

John Edward Grey, esq. of Wembley-park, Middlesex, to Miss Susanna Eliza Reynolds, of Bedford-row.

At St. James's-church, the Rev. Henry Gipps, M.A. Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, to Maria, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Bentham.

The Rev. Robert Davis, M.A. of Kilburn, to Jane, daughter of the late James Weston, esq. of Fenchurch-street.

Richard Lambert, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Jane, daughter of the late John Cundall, esq. of Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square.

Archibald Armstrong, esq. late of Moctague-place, Bedford-square, to Anne Munro, daughter of David Gibbs, esq. of Newington-place, Kensington.

Edward Cresy, esq. of Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall, East, to Miss Eliza Taylor, of Ludgate-street.

T. Law Andrews, esq. of Devonshire-street, Queen-square, to Miss Sims, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

Sir Richard Blunt, bart. of Heathfield-park, Sussex, to Mrs. A'Humty, of Hereford-street, widow of Richard A'H. esq. of the E. I. Co.'s Bengal Civil Service.

James Layton, esq. of Bloomsbury-place, to Mary Ann, daughter of Benjamin Atkinson, esq. of Nicholas-lane.

R. Shank Atcheson, esq. of Duke-street, Westminster, to Catherine, daughter of the Rev. William Ettrick, of High Barnes, in the county of Durham.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Butler, esq. of Woolwich, to Elizabeth, daughter of B. Kent, esq. of Idstone, Berks.

W. Ward, esq. of Wardley House, Rutland, to Mary, daughter of Richard Satchell, esq. of London.

A. Nairne, esq. commander of the E. I. Co.'s ship, General Kyd, to Ann Spencer, daughter of N. Domett, esq. of Camberwell Grove.

Mr. James White Adams, of Martock, Somersetshire, to Mary Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Patten, esq. of Hatton Garden.

Samuel Bosanquet, esq. of Wimpole-street, to Sophia, daughter of James Broadwood, esq. of Lyne, Sussex.

Mr. James Hill, of Spital-square, to Mary Ann, daughter of William New, esq. of Apton-hall, Essex.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Turner, esq. Secretary of Embassy to the Ottoman Porte, to Mary Anne, daughter of J. Mansfield, esq. M.P. for Leicester.

At Clapham, Robert Richardson, M.D. to Mary, daughter of William Esdaile, esq. of Clapham Common.

Francis Tuke, esq. of Crutched Friars, to Emily, daughter of William Mardel, esq. of Norwood Lodge.

Miles Beale, esq. of Stratford, to Miss Dorothea Margaret Complin, of Bishops-gate-street.

George Frederick Lockley, esq. of Half Moon-street, to Harriett Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. J. Bentham, artillery.

Andrew

Andrew Lovering Sarel, esq. of Cadogan-place, to Louisa, widow of Matthew Michell, esq. of Grove House, Enfield.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, J. Chalfont Blackden, esq. to Isabella, daughter of the late Rev. George Worsley, rector of Stonegrave, Yorkshire.

DIED.

In Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, Major Gen. Doveton, M.P. for Lancaster in several parliaments.

At Walthamstow, W. M. Raikes, esq. a very eminent merchant.

At Knightsbridge, Col. R. Ellis, late of the 25th Light Dragoons.

At Chelsea, John Mitchell, esq. one of the circumnavigators with Admiral Byron.

At Hackney, H. S. Lowe, esq. formerly of Devizes.

At Peckham Rye, William Pearce, esq. of St. Swithin's-lane.

Thomas Sherwood, esq. of the Common Pleas Office.

At Clapham Common, Hannah, wife of Mr. Alderman Scholey.

At Roehampton, William Page, esq.

Thomas Smith, esq. of the Inner Temple, son of the late Dr. S. head-master of Westminster-school.

In Nevil's-court, Fetter-lane, 65, Hannah Benigna, wife of the Rev. Christian T. la Trobe.

At Duncroft-house, near Staines, 48, Samuel Jerram, esq.

In Queen's-row, Pimlico, 75, George Webster, esq.

In Great Charlotte-street, Mrs. Bunn, widow of William B. esq.

In Gower-street, Mary Ann, wife of Henry Storks, esq.

In Lambeth, Mrs. Massing; and 72, William M. esq. of the Stock-Exchange.

At Hellington, Middlesex, 78, Thomas Hussey, esq. of Gattrim, county of Meath, formerly M.P. for Aylesbury, once a much distinguished political character.

In Grafton-street, William Skinner, esq.

In South Audley-street, Thomas Gore, esq. Lieut. Col. of the Coldstream Guards.

On Croom's Hill, Greenwich, Caroline Catherine, wife of Andrew Dealey, esq.

In Greville-street, 80, Mrs. Mumford, generally esteemed and lamented.

In Queen-street, Bloomsbury, Mrs. Hammond, wife of William H. esq.

At Turnham Green, 77, George Frederick Herbert, esq.

In James-street, Bedford-row, Mrs. Stow, widow of James S. esq. of the Navy Office.

At Park-house, Highgate, 66, John Cooper, esq. of Toddington, Bedfordshire.

At Stockwell, Hugh Stranger, esq.

In Tyndall-place, Islington, 84, Mrs. Mills.

In Wimpole-street, Maria Theresa, wife of Alexander Nowell, esq.

At Wandsworth, Mrs. Lincoln, of Great Smith-street, Chelsea.

In Little Britain, Mr. Weed, printer.

In Upper Gower-street, 75, William Clay, esq.

At Chiswick, 69, Mrs. Sich, wife of John S. esq.

In Edgware-road, 73, James Marien, esq.

In High-street, Southwark, 80, Mr. J. K. Varden.

In Well-yard, Little Britain, after a lingering illness, 55, Mr. Hack.

At Mitcham, George Henry Fleetwood Hartopp, esq. M.P. for Dundalk, and eldest son of Sir E. C. Hartopp, bart.

At Streatham-park, Surrey, Thomas Harrison, esq. M.A.F.R.S. Commissary and Deputy High Steward of Cambridge, Secretary of the Royal and African Institutions, and an active magistrate and chairman of the quarter-sessions for Surrey. He was many years Fellow of Queen's College, Senior Wrangler 1793, M.A. 1796.

In the Borough, 51, Deborah, relict of Mr. John Timbs, deeply lamented by her afflicted family, and by a numerous circle of friends who have ever borne testimony to her many good qualities.

In Halfmoon-street, Piccadilly, 85, William Cooke, esq. author of "The Life of Macklin, the Actor," a "History of the Stage during the life of that performer," "The Life of Samuel Foote," "Conversational Poem," and other works. No man had been better known upon the town during the last fifty years; and he was remarkable for his inexhaustible fund of anecdotes, the suavity of his manners, and his gentlemanly character.

At the British Museum, in his 70th year, the Rev. Thomas Maurice, the author of "Indian Antiquities," the "Ancient and Modern History of Hindostan," of the admired Monody to Sir William Jones, and of the Poems called "Richmond Hill," "Westminster Abbey," &c. &c. He had for some years held an appointment as one of the Librarians of the British Museum; and, since its first establishment, was a constant writer in the British Critic, though a very liberal man in his intercourse with society. His habits, as a *bon vivant*, had, however, impeded his preferment in the church, and impaired his health and constitution. He was a man of undoubted learning and laborious research; and proved, by his works, to be possessed of considerable genius. At different times we have been indebted to him for communications to this Miscellany, and have been gratified by his long personal acquaintance.

At Grendon, Warwickshire, Sir George Chetwynd, bart. more than sixty years one of the clerks of the Privy Council.

In Regent's-park, 73, Lord George Coleraine,

Coleraine, (better known as the adventurous and very eccentric Colonel Hauger.)

At Broom House, Fulham, at an advanced age, *Mary Dowager Countess of Lonsdale*. She was the daughter of John Stuart, Earl of Bute (by the daughter of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, and grand-daughter of Evelyn, first Duke of Kingston), and was married to the late Earl of Lonsdale (then Sir James Lowther) in September, 1761.

Sir Thomas Plumer, Master of the Rolls, a man of extraordinary professional acumen, displayed on many important occasions, and particularly in his defence of the late Lord Melville during the impeachment. When at the bar, Sir Thomas (then Mr.) Plumer, gained considerable credit for his defence of Arthur O'Connor, who (with Coigley and another) was tried for high treason at Maidstone. This circumstance materially increased his practice and reputation. In 1806, Sir Thomas was appointed Solicitor-General by Mr. Fox; and, on the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor, he was nominated to the office, which he filled until the retirement of Sir William Grant, from the Mastership of the Rolls, when Sir Thomas was appointed to that office.

In Great Ormond-street, 71, *Sir Richard Richards*, Lord Chief Baron. His lordship had been suffering from spasmodic attacks for a considerable period, and was seriously indisposed during a late circuit. As a lawyer and a judge, his decisions, particularly in Exchequer cases, were sound, and built upon the firm basis of deep penetration. He was appointed, on the 4th of May, 1813, Chief Justice of Chester. Sir Richard Richards was appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer in 1814, on the retirement of Sir A. Macdonald, and on the succession of Sir A. Thompson, Lord Chief Baron; and in April 1817, on the death of Sir A. Thompson, Sir R. Richards succeeded him.

In the Circus, Bath, 87, the *Right Rev. Richard, Bishop of Bath and Wells*. His lordship was not more distinguished for his strong intellectual powers than for his urbane courtesy and gentlemanly manners. This venerable prelate was a native of Somerset, and was educated at Tiverton, whence he removed to St. John's-college, Cambridge. In 1759, he stood high among the Wranglers for his degree, and was also a successful candidate for one of the prizes for the best dissertation in Latin prose. About this time he became a Fellow of Jesus-college, and was subsequently raised to be its Master, in which capacity he was generally respected. He had the good fortune to educate the present Duke of Gloucester, and paid that attention to his distinguished pupil, which secured him the patronage of the royal family.

Lieutenant Rime Johnston, of the *Fury*,

lying off Deptford. He had been entreated by some friends not to proceed with the Northern expedition, and endeavoured to obtain his discharge. His application had been forwarded to the Lords of the Admiralty, and the circumstance weighed so heavily upon his mind, that about seven o'clock in the morning, loading a gun, he fastened the but-end in a sling, and attached it to his foot, placed the muzzle in his mouth, and fired it off. The ball carried away the whole of the lower part of the month, and, passing through the back part of the head, scattered the brains in different directions. Capt. Hoppner, in evidence, stated that he had remarked that the deceased had been, for some time, in a very desponding state, particularly during the last fortnight: he could not attribute the act to any particular cause. He stated that the deceased was a most active and deserving officer. The jury returned a verdict—"That the deceased, being in a state of mental derangement, shot himself, and thereby caused his death." He was the son of General Johnston, of Upton Hall, Scotland; and about 30 years of age.

[*The late Luke White*, rose by slow degrees, from being the poorest, to be the richest man in Ireland.—In 1778 Mr. Warren, of Belfast, kept one of the most respectable and extensive book-shops in Ireland. His circulating library was, perhaps, at that time, the largest in the kingdom. Luke White was then an itinerant bookseller, with a small bag, and still smaller capital. He called on Mr. Warren in the course of business, and purchased from him some of his cast-off novels, and broken sets, as well as a few ballads and penny pamphlets. He displayed, in his dealings with Mr. Warren, the greatest honesty and punctuality, and was, on more than one occasion, credited by him to the amount of two or three pounds! We have not been able to trace out where he lodged; but we suppose it must have been in no very respectable domicile, as he found it safe and desirable to deposit his bag, "his all," nightly, in Mr. W.'s shop; and, next morning, when the clerks opened the concern, he resumed his burden and his toilsome occupation. To think that behind Mr. Warren's counter should have been deposited, in a greasy linen bag, the property of a ragged pedlar, the very beginning of such wealth as Mr. White lately bequeathed! The leavised philosopher, "with spectacles on nose," and a world of anxious doubt and care reposing in every furrow of his wrinkled brow, peeps, with a palpitating heart, in his crucible, to see whether his chemical discoveries and experiments have produced that long sought-for substance, whose touch turns to gold; but not more anxiously, we are sure, than did Luke White con over the bundles of Chevy Chase

Chace, and the Fair Matilda, which Mr. Warren's shopmen supplied him with—the paltry profits from which, were to be increased to two millions sterling! At this time Mr. Robert Hodgson, father to the highly respectable Mr. J. Hodgson, bookseller, of this town, lived in North-street. Luke White was in the habit of calling on him, to get some of his workmen to patch up the broken binding of the second-hand purchase. To erase from the title-page the word "vol."—to scrape out the same at the end of the book—to mend its crazy joints—to polish up its worn-out sides—to yellow its edges, and to make it pass upon the less learned, in those matters, as a complete work, "little used," is a portion of duty well known to the speculators in library rubbish. We are to suppose that Mr. White, with the aid of the bookbinder, was not behind others in his trade. The best and usual mode adapted to getting off works of this description is, by auction. There is then no time to examine into the merits of what is put up, or to collate over its signatures; "going, going," and as the auctioneer tells his auditory, that the like advantage will never occur again, the gaping multitude "taking the ball on the first hop," and the book goes off at a good value. Mr. White was also *aufé* at this branch of his business; and was in the practice of selling by auction his pamphlets and imperfect volumes, in the public streets of Belfast. On these occasions he used to borrow a three-legged stool from Mr. Hodgson, to elevate himself above his literary congregation; and, as if the smiling goddess, who led him through pleasant walks to a bank of wealth, had determined to flirt with her own freaks, she changed the three legs of the stool, in the common street, to three seats in the Commons' House! His future history is well known. The knowledge he thus acquired of public sales, procured him the situation of clerk to an auctioneer, in Dublin. He opened a small book-shop, became eminent in that line, sold lottery tickets, and speculated in the funds. By stock-jobbing and contracting for government loans, he was enabled to bequeath, at his death, 50,000*l.* a-year, and 100,000*l.* in money and securities. This remained after the enormous sum of 200,000*l.* expended upon elections.]

[The late Mr. Bowdich was born in June 1793, at Bristol, where his father was a considerable manufacturer. At a very early age he was sent to the Grammar School of that city, and soon gave the strongest indications of those talents which distinguished him in future life. He was afterwards placed at a school at Corsham, in Wiltshire, of high classical reputation, and subsequently, for a short time, was attached to one of the Halls, in Oxford, although, it is believed, he was never regularly matriculated. At an early age,

Mr. Bowdich formed a matrimonial connexion, and for some years remained resident in Bristol, participating in his father's business. A variety of circumstances, however, and especially a distaste for trade, induced him to seek a more congenial pursuit, and a near relative, filling at that time an important situation on the Gold Coast, Mr. Bowdich solicited, and obtained an appointment as writer in the service of the African Company. He arrived at Cape Coast Castle in the year 1816, and was shortly afterwards joined by his wife, the cheerful participator of all his dangers, and the efficient assistant in his scientific labours. It being determined to send an embassy to the interior kingdom of Ashantee, a service in which few were willing to embark, Mr. Bowdich promptly sought permission to lead or accompany it. This mission was successful in all its objects, and Mr. Bowdich fortunately achieved the distinction of being, amongst the many who had devoted themselves to the fearful object of exploring the interior of Africa, the only one whose labours were crowned with complete success. Returning to England to communicate the interesting and valuable details, which even the imminent perils of his situation had not diverted him from collecting, and to solicit the means of more extensive and efficient research, Mr. Bowdich was greeted by all who were eminent in science or station, with the most flattering testimonials of the value of his discoveries and acknowledgments of the merits of his personal exertions. He afterwards repaired to Paris, endeavouring to obtain, by his own industry, the means of pursuing the object of his ambition, and, having at length effected the necessary arrangements, he took his departure for Africa, and there died a martyr in the cause to which he had dedicated himself, leaving an accomplished and amiable widow, with three children, totally unprovided for. Mr. Bowdich was a member of many of the learned societies of this country and the continent, and, besides the very interesting account of his mission to Ashantee, was the author of several scientific works.]

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. W. Gooch, to the rectory of Benacre with Easton Bavant, with Northales, Suffolk.

Rev. R. Prowde, to the rectory of Hinderswell, Yorkshire.

Rev. T. Brown, to the lectureship of St. Andrew's, Plymouth.

Rev. H. Robinson, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of the parish of St. Sepulchre, Cambridge.

Rev. T. Gronow, to the perpetual curacy of Languke, Glamorganshire.

Rev. T. Wilkinson, to be a minor canon of Carlisle Cathedral.

Rev,

Rev. R. Green, B.A. to the living of Long Horsley, Northumberland.

Rev. W. Durham, to be second master of St. Paul's School.

Rev. T.W. Champnes, to the rectory of Fulmer.

Rev. W. Verelst, to the vicarage of Rauceby.

Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Trinity-college, Dublin, has accepted the living vacant by the death of Dr. Davenport.

Rev. Somers Payne, of the rectory of Ardagh.

Rev. E. Morshead, M.A. to be domestic chaplain to the Duke of York.

Rev. T. F. Dibdin, to the ministry of the New Church, Wyndham-place, Mary-le-bone.

Rev. F. Calvert, M.A. to the rectory of Whatfield, Suffolk.

Rev. T. J. Burgh, M.A. to the deanery of Cloyne.

Rev. C. Austin, to the rectory of Tollard Royal, Wilts.

Rev. T. Vaughan, M.A. to the rectory of Billingsley, Salop.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A GREAT national undertaking has lately been announced in the north of England, and for which a bill has been brought into Parliament. It is proposed to open coal-mines in a district of nearly 100 square miles, situated in the north-west of the county of Durham.

The Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle lately received the public records of the kingdom, to be deposited in its library for the use of the town. The Society of Antiquaries of London lately presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, all the works published by them since their first establishment.

A numerous and respectable meeting was lately held at Berwick, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for repeal of the assessed taxes, Thomas Jordan Steel, esq. one of the magistrates of the borough, in the chair. Mr. Perkins moved the resolutions in a neat speech, in which he urged the propriety of repealing direct taxes, condemned the grants of money for the building of churches, and the repairs of Windsor Castle. They were seconded by Mr. Dunlop, carried unanimously, and a committee appointed to prepare a petition.

Married.] Mr. W. Welford, to Mrs. Seth; Mr. James Brown, to Miss Galloway; Mr. J. Cook, to Miss H. Brown: all of Newcastle.—Mr. T. Waine, of Newcastle, to Miss J. Wallace, of Gateshead.—Mr. Jas. Rowell, of Newcastle, to Miss M. Anderson, of Gosforth.—Edward Jackson, esq. of Gateshead, to Miss Ann Mitcalfe, of Tynemouth-house.—Mr. T. Harbirt, to Miss M. Laws; Mr. R. Taylor, to Miss E. Dalglish; all of Gateshead.—Mr. W. Leadbitter, of Tynemouth, to Miss A. Sinclair, of Gateshead.—Mr. D. Cavan, to Miss Yellowley, of Axwell-park.—Mr. R. Rountree, of Sunderland, to Miss Beautyman, of North Shields.—Mr. J. Young, to Miss Butterfin; Mr. J. Farrow, to Miss Jackson; all of Bishopwearmouth.

Died.] At Newcastle, 69, Frederick Glanton, esq. an eminent physician, in Newgate-street.—46, Mrs. Elliott, wife of W. Elliott, M.D.—44, Mrs. A. Nicholls.—In the Old Flesh Market, 54, Mr. T. Charlton.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Wilson.—In Collingwood-street, 37, Mr. J. Stanley.—64, Mrs. J. Lowes, late of Hexham.—In Percy-street, 46, Mrs. A. Davison.—In the Great-market, 27, Mr. J. Turnbull.

At Durham, 36, Mr. J. M. Hines, late of Sunderland.—Miss Ewbank.—73, Mr. G. Gargate.—49, Michael Balfour, esq.

At North Shields, 26, Mr. J. Reay.—On Mount Pleasant, 56, Mr. J. Bryden.—In Milburn-place, 29, Mr. W. Haggerston; 24, Mr. J. Robson.—43, Mrs. A. Ramsay.—Mr. J. Moor.—71, Mr. Thomas Pringle, one of the first mathematicians of the age. Many years ago, he and Mr. M. Taylor, formerly of Marley-hill, Durham, were assistant calculators for the Nautical Ephemeris, under the late Astronomer Royal, Nevil Maskelyne, LL.D.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Allan, suddenly.—56, Mr. W. Coulson.—90, Mr. W. Mordey.—Mrs. Kidd.

At Bishopwearmouth, 50, Mr. J. Rutter.—27, Mr. H. Abbott.—84, Mr. M. Nesham.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The inhabitants of Carlisle lately agreed to petition parliament against the grant of half-a-million more money for building new churches. The petitioners expressed their opinion, that, oppressed and exhausted as the country was by an overwhelming weight of taxation, that it would be much better that this money should remain in the people's own pockets than be applied for any such purpose.

The Society of Arts lately voted to Mrs. M'Michael, of Penrith, five guineas, as a reward for her skill in manufacturing bonnets of British grass, in imitation of Leghorn.

Married.]

1824.]

Married.] Mr. J. Fisher, to Miss M. Rothwell, both of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Stephenson, to Miss B. Moore; Mr. H. Branthwaite, to Miss Fawcett; all of Whitehaven.—At St. Bees, the Rev. R. Hogg, to Miss M. A. Ormandy, of Whitehaven.—Mr. J. Chorlton, to Miss J. Hennell; Mr. J. Gillies, to Miss M. Elliott, all of Workington.—Mr. J. Laidman, of Penrith, to Miss M. A. Allinson, of Stainton.—Mr. D. Rogers, of Maryport, to Miss Branthwaite, of Whitehaven.

Died.] At Carlisle, 41, Mrs. M. Robson.—47, Mr. J. Mitchell.—75, Mr. J. Naysmith.—66, Mrs. M. Purdy.—In Scotch-street, 42, Mr. J. Briden.

At Whitehaven, 76, Mr. W. Nichol.—John Boodle, an esteemed member of the Society of Friends.—74, Mr. J. Johnston, much respected.—In Chapel-street, 78, Mrs. A. Coupland.

At Workington, 76, Mrs. J. Jackson.—68, Mr. N. Thompson, late of Milholm.—74, Mr. B. Cowan.—75, Mrs. G. Dixon.

At Kendal, 33, Miss J. Maskew, much and deservedly esteemed.—36, Mr. R. Burrow.—56, Mr. R. Bales.

YORKSHIRE.

A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Leeds lately took place, Mr. Joseph Oates in the chair, to consider the propriety of petitioning the legislature for a repeal of the combination laws. After some able speeches, resolutions and a petition were unanimously agreed to.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Sheffield lately took place, when it was resolved to petition the House of Commons, for a total repeal of the house and window taxes.

Married.] Mr. G. Nelson, of York, to Miss Webster, of Thirsk.—Thomas George Hall, esq. of Hull, to Miss C. Croft, of Higher Ardwick.—Mr. T. Woffinden, to Miss A. Hirst; Mr. J. Oates, to Miss S. Atack; Mr. W. Martin, to Miss M. Ambler; Mr. W. Duce, to Miss H. Glover; Mr. H. Aveson, to Miss A. Woodcock; Mr. G. Gill, to Miss M. Cooper; Mr. J. Knight, to Miss E. Smith; all of Leeds.—Robert Brady, esq. of Leeds, to Miss H. Blunt, of Sidney-street, City-road, London.—Henry Clapham, esq. of Leeds, to Miss E. Frobisher, of Halifax.—Mr. W. Kirk, of Leeds, to Miss D. Morrill, of Thirsk.—James Malum, esq. to Miss Gallon, both of Knaresborough.—Mr. J. Walker, to Miss Hindle, both of Wortley.—Mr. W. Rishworth, of Morton, to Miss N. Sharp, of Dubb, in Bingley.—Mr. J. Firth, to Miss Fox, both of Gomersal.—John Childers, esq. of Cantley, to Ann, daughter of Sir Francis Lindley Wood, bart.—Mr. W. Atkinson, of Bramley, to Miss H. Horsman, of Armley.

Died.] At York, Mr. George Rylah.—33, Mr. J. Cowling.

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At Hull, Edward Codd, esq. late town-clerk.—Mrs. Aspinall.

At Leeds, in St. John's-place, 75, Mrs. Kirkby.—Mr. Stead.—At an advanced age, Mr. James Broome.—In South-parade, 80, Mrs. Ann Watson.—80, Mrs. M. Kershaw.—67, Mr. G. Halton, much respected.—55, Mr. G. Moore, greatly regretted.—Mr. Calvert.

At Huddersfield, 74, Mr. E. Johnson.

At Halifax, 71, Mr. E. Gledhill.—34, Mr. Bradley, late of Wakefield.—Mrs. Stead.

At Wakefield, 39, Mr. J. Horner.—63, Mr. J. Pitchforth.—22, Mr. J. Abson.—Mr. J. Beaumont.

At Bradford, in Horton-lane, Mrs. Audsley.—Mrs. C. Shores.

At Knaresborough, 75, W. Manby, esq.

At Farsley, Mr. B. Clarkson.—At Ossett, 39, Mr. E. Clay.—At Goslam, 74, Mr. T. Purchon.

At Carr Lodge, Horbury, 62, J. Carr, esq.—At Scholes, 89, Mr. J. Vevors, much respected.—At Holbeck, Mrs. Gibson.

LANCASHIRE.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting was lately held at Manchester, when it was resolved to establish an Institute, for the dissemination of useful knowledge amongst the labouring classes.

A numerous signed petition was lately forwarded from Manchester to the House of Commons, against building any more new churches at the national expence. The petitioners stated, that if churches were necessary, the expence ought to be exclusively borne by those who wanted, and those who attended them. The petitioners went on to show, by a statement of the numbers who attended certain Protestant churches in Manchester, on particular days which they set forth, that there was no necessity for the building of new ones, as on those occasions the congregations which were counted did not fill one-twentieth part of the space allotted to them.

Married.] Mr. G. Baldwin, of Manchester, to Miss F. Smith, of Tollhouse-hill, Nottingham.—Mr. J. Wilkinson, late of Manchester, to Miss S. Westmore, of Liverpool.—Mr. T. Hardman, to Mrs. Currie; Mr. S. Lenox, to Miss E. S. Bancroft, of Clarence-street; Mr. J. Terry, to Miss M. Birtles; Mr. H. H. Bridge, to Miss L. Bullock; all of Liverpool.—Mr. S. Flitcroft, of Liverpool, to Miss C. Gregor, of Urmston.—Mr. James Whittaker, of Warrington, to Miss M. Kendrick, of Moor-street, Liverpool.

Died.] At Manchester, 62, E. Greaves, esq. of Nettleworth-house, near Mansfield, formerly high-sheriff of this county.—Mrs. A. Kilby, late of Rearsby.

At Liverpool, in Mason-street, 66, Mr. T. Blakey.—In Cunliffe-street, 77, Mr. R. Wilson.

Wilson.—In Banastre-street, Mrs. Armstrong.—In School-lane, Mrs. Garner.—Mrs. Stewart.—In Pembroke-place, 23, Miss F. Peers.—In Stanhope-street, 59, Mr. R. Moffat, late of the firm of Messrs. Moffat, Martin, and Co.—In Gloucester-street, 39, Mr. Gale Fearon, son of the late Dr. Fearon.—In the Haymarket, 41, Mr. R. Jones.

At Low-hill, 55, Mr. C. Noyes.—At Edge-hill, 72, Mrs. Mary Kenrick.—At Burnley, 85, Mr. Matthew Falkner, formerly a very respectable bookseller in the Market-place, Manchester. He was also proprietor of a newspaper, and became an exile from his country, many years ago, in consequence of the barbarous persecution he underwent for his expression of liberal political opinions; this brought upon him the vengeance of a church-and-king mob, who furiously attacked his house and property. Several prosecutions for libel were instituted against him; from which, in the then temper of the times, there was no hope of his escaping without ruin. In the result, he lost an independent property, which he had acquired by previous habits of severe industry and the closest attention to business.

CHESHIRE.

Mr. BROSTER, of Chester, having been very successful in curing impediments of speech, confirmed stuttering or stammering, bad articulation or hesitation in speaking, has opened an establishment in that city expressly for the purpose.

Numerously attended meetings were lately held at Chester and at Macclesfield to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the abolition of negro slavery. After excellent speeches, replete with humane sentiments, petitions were agreed upon at both places.

A serious disposition to riot was manifested within the month at Macclesfield, by the operative weavers. No less a body than 12,000 men paraded the streets, and for some time awed the whole town. But the exertions of the local cavalry, and a squadron of heavy dragoons from Manchester, which was sent for, prevented any considerable excess,—save an attack which was made on Mr. Powell's factory in Sutton, wherein much damage was done. A dispute with their employers, on the duration of work, was the cause: the masters conceded the point.

Married.] Mr. T. Bleds, jun. of Chester, to Miss F. S. Lord, of Liverpool.—Mr. W. Wigglesworth, of Stockport, to Miss C. Hammond, of Leeds.—Mr. J. Thompson, to Miss P. Jackson, both of Neston.—Mr. J. Smith, to Miss M. Steel, both of Nantwich.—John Ford, esq. of Bartonley, to Miss Cross, of Haslingden.

Died.] At Chester, 62, Mrs. S. Pate.—38, Mrs. E. Wildig.—In St. John's-street, Mrs. Cappur; and, a few days afterwards,

Mr. Cappur.—John Drake, esq.—44, Capt. Defford, 53d regt. Marines.

At Stockport, 32, Mrs. Paulden.

At Nantwich, 35, Mr. J. Galliard, generally esteemed.—35, Mr. W. Tomlinson, jun. greatly and justly lamented.

At Congleton, Mr. Alman.

At Shotwick-lodge, Mr. Ellison, generally respected.—At Bartington, 45, Lieut.-col. Beckett.

DERBYSHIRE.

Within the month, the Shot Tower, belonging to Messrs. Cox and Co. at Derby, was entirely destroyed by fire.

Married.] Mr. Ford, to Miss Whitehead; Mr. Joseph Clarke, to Miss A. Steaton: all of Derby.—Mr. Ramsbottom, of Liverpool, to Miss H. Bloor, of Derby.—Mr. W. Buckley, of Ashover, to Miss A. Marriott, of Sheffield.—Mr. T. Thorpe, to Miss A. Ward, both of Repton.

Died.] At Derby, 72, Mr. J. Radford.

At Buxton, 34, Mr. J. Wood.—49, Mr. W. Clough.

At Chesterfield, Miss E. Barker.

At Belper, 35, Mr. T. Haslam, jun.—Miss M. Creswell, regretted.

At Foston-hall, Charles Broadhurst, esq.—At Little Chester, 91, Mrs. E. Wattis.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The public-spirited corporation of Nottingham lately resolved to petition both Houses of Parliament against the renewal of the odious Alien Act. In their petition was the following paragraph:—"Your petitioners deprecate the Alien Act as accustoming the ministers of England to the exercise of arbitrary power, as abhorrent to the spirit of our institutions, and as repugnant to the first principles of freedom, justice, and good policy; and they regard, with feelings of distrust and jealousy, any power not defined and controlled by law, not accompanied with constitutional responsibility, and which must, in its very nature, elude the cognizance of public opinion."

Married.] Mr. W. Brooks, to Miss S. Theaker; Mr. R. Glasby, to Miss M. England; Mr. W. Banwell, to Miss M. Cooper; Mr. R. Richards, to Miss M. Brown; Mr. James Stimpson, to Miss A. Lodge; Mr. James Fletcher, to Miss A. Morley; Mr. W. Parker, to Miss M. Bailey: all of Nottingham.—Mr. H. Kerns, to Miss M. Johnson, both of Newark.—Mr. J. Cutts, of Mansfield, to Miss Gilbert, of King's Clipstone.—Mr. Batty, of Warsop, to Miss Batty, of Gamston.—Mr. J. Gent, of Basford, to Miss C. Stokes, of Nottingham.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Balloon-court, Mount-east-street, 102, Mrs. E. Whitelocks.—In the Derby-road, 25, Mrs. L. Levers, deservedly regretted.—50, Mrs. Tomkinson, generally lamented.—70, Mr. J. Greensmith.

At Newark, 59, Mrs. A. Smith.—55, Mrs.

Mrs. A. Franks.—70, Mrs. M. Bell.—32, Mr. Barker.—77, Mr. J. Girton.

At Mansfield, 77, Mrs. S. Chapman.—86, Mr. James Millott.—At West-hill, Miss H. Rogers.

At East Retford, 69, Mr. J. Radmall.—At Hockley, 81, Mrs. E. Durham.—At Beckingham, 33, Mr. W. Birkett, deservedly regretted.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. H. Crow, to Miss M. Nuddy, both of Grimsby.—Mr. R. Robinson, to Miss Sewell, both of Grantham.—Mr. J. Taylor, to Miss M. Copping, both of Boston.—Mr. J. Smith, of Swinderby, to Miss S. Dykes, of Newark.

Died.] At Lincoln, 73, Mrs. Fardell.—80, Mr. G. Deeping.

At Stamford, 66, Mrs. De Merveilleux. At Louth, Mrs. Tattershall.—22, Miss A. Markham.

At Grantham, 86, Mr. W. Bedford, generally respected.

At Truethorpe, the Rev. J. Keightley, rector.—At Ruskington, 65, Mr. W. Bemrose.—At Heckington, at an advanced age, Mr. T. Rylott.—At Swinderby, 37, Mr. R. Weightman.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

The Vicar of St. Nicholas's, Leicester, recently made a seizure of the effects of William Lilley, a poor shoe-maker, one of his parishioners, for the payment of costs incurred by an appeal against his demand for Easter Offerings!

Married.] Mr. F. Hull, to Miss A. Barrow, of Belgrave-gate, Leicester.—Mr. Hammersley, of Leicester, to Miss A. Wells, of Coventry.—Mr. Dickens, to Miss Calvert; Mr. Wale, to Miss Chapman: all of Loughborough.—Mr. T. King, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Miss Malkin, of Ashby Wolds Pottery.—Mr. James Townley, to Miss A. Argill, of Castle Donington.—Mr. Mawby, to Miss M. Sewell, both of Oakham.—Mr. T. Moore, of Twycross, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. J. D. Ross, vicar of Syston.—Mr. H. Freeman, of Ratby, to Miss Pridmore, of Desford.

Died.] At Leicester, 73, Elizabeth, wife of John Bass Oliver, esq.—79, Mrs. W. Martin.—Mr. G. Spence.—In the Belgrave-gate, 22, Mr. P. Swain.—At Terrace-lodge, 62, Mr. G. Davis.

At Loughborough, 83, Mr. Blunt:

At Castle Donington, 23, Mrs. M. Follows, highly and deservedly esteemed.—83, Mrs. S. Drake, greatly regretted.

At Kegworth, 28, Mr. S. Sharpe.—At Sawley, 85, Mr. Frost, generally respected.—At Rearsby, 64, Mr. Beeson.—At Ingersby, Mrs. Berridge.—At Willesley-hall, Mr. W. Marshall, much respected.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At the late Stafford Assizes, one prisoner, for highway robbery, was left for execution, and sentence of death recorded

against fourteen others: five were ordered to be transported, one to be imprisoned, seven were acquitted, and against four no bills were found. Two men, charged with setting fire to the cotton-mills at Fazeley, were remanded till next Assizes.

Married.] Mr. M. Herbert, of Litchfield, to Miss Sedgley, of Chebsey.—Mr. J. Fieldhouse, of Drayton, to Miss Charles, of Morton.—Mr. J. Smallbrook, to Miss Guest, both of Yardley.

Died.] At Litchfield, 31, the Rev. W. Madan, M.A. vicar of Polesworth.—In St. John's-street, at an advanced age, Miss Wiles, generally esteemed and lamented.

At Wolverhampton, 85, Mr. James Eagnall.

At Cheadle, Miss Sherratt, deservedly lamented.

At Enville, the Rev. Richard Wilks, M.A. rector of that parish.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At the late Assizes for this county, there were 203 prisoners for trial: judgment of death was recorded against fifty-six; twenty-four were sentenced to transportation; to fifty-seven, various terms of imprisonment were adjudged, thirty were acquitted, and sixteen were discharged by proclamation.

Great preparations are making at Birmingham for carrying on the silk-manufacture: 50,000 hands are expected to be employed in it.

Married.] Mr. C. Bicknell, of Coventry, to Miss J. Warden, of Fillongley.—Mr. H. Meridew, to Miss M. Farrington, both of Coventry.—Mr. W. Jeakes, of Hurst-street, to Miss Chalton, of Livery-street; Mr. W. Shaw, to Miss Francis: all of Birmingham.—Mr. C. J. Weddell, of New-street, Birmingham, to Miss S. Burford, of Oxford.—Mr. J. Thompson, of Handsworth, to Miss J. Smith, of Birmingham.—Mr. W. Simkin, of Aston-road, to Miss M. A. Bolt, of Love-lane, Birmingham.—Mr. T. Slater, jun. of the Brook-house Farm, near Earl's-wood, to Miss S. Rose, of Olton-end.

Died.] At Birmingham, 86, Mary, widow of Capt. Cole, 53d regt.—62, Mr. J. Hall, of the Sand-pits.—In Cannon-street, 49, Mrs. W. Woolley.—In Bristol-street, 42, Edmund Reed, esq. Warwickshire militia.—In Pritchett-street, Mr. T. Buckley.

At Handsworth, 49, Mrs. M. Crocket.—At Edgbaston, Mr. J. Phipson, late of the firm of Messrs. Messenger and Phipson, generally esteemed and lamented.—Mr. G. Scarlett, much respected.—At Shustoke, 77, Avarilla, wife of Edward Croxall, esq.

SHROPSHIRE.

The tanners and other persons interested in the leather trade of Shrewsbury, lately petitioned the House of Commons against the hide duty regulation bill.

An

An alarming fire, originating from an oven in the cellar, lately destroyed the dwelling-house, stock in trade, &c. of Mr. H. P. Silvester, bookseller, of Newport. More than 400*l.* was subscribed in Newport and its vicinity, towards mitigating the loss.

Married.] John Beck, esq. of Shrewsbury, to Miss S. M. Badger, of Ellesmere.—R. Nicholls, esq. of Wellington, to Miss M. Haynes.—Mr. J. Gething, of Wellington, to Miss S. Phillips, of London.—Mr. Oare, to Miss Yevely, both of Wollascott.—Thomas Bulkley Owen, esq. of Tedmore-hall, to Miss Marianne Thelwall, of Llanbeder-hall.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, in the Abbey Foregate, 84, Mr. Betton Watkins.—77, Edward Cullis, esq. late Mayor of this town, generally and deservedly esteemed and lamented.

At Wellington, 82, Mrs. Sockett, justly regretted.

At Oswestry, Mr. Jameson.

At Preston, Brockhurst-hall, Mr. J. W. Bayley.—At the Moor-house, Corfe Dale, Mr. R. Corser, respected.

At Nordley, 79, Mrs. Littleford, deservedly esteemed.

At Pontesbury, the Rev. Charles Peters, M.A. justly regretted.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Goodwin Nash, esq. of Fec-kingham, to Miss M. Lycett, of Worcester.—John Meeson, esq. to Miss M. Green, of Dixon's Green, near Dudley.

Died.] At Mortley, Henry, son of the Hon. and Rev. P. Meade.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A public dispensary has lately been opened at Ledbury, for the benefit of the poor of that town and vicinity. This establishment reflects great credit on the inhabitants.

Married.] Thomas Talboys, esq. of South-cottage, Osted, to Miss E. Warman, of Tetbury.—Mr. G. Coleman, jun. of King-ton, to Miss M. Tunstall, of Almley.

Died.] At Hereford, 83, Thomas Ber- rington, esq. of Winsley.

At Ross, on Mount Pleasant, 78, Mrs. Howell, widow of John H. esq. of Bat- tersesea.—At Hom Lacy, 56, the Rev. James Scudamore.

At Orlands, 69, Thomas Hill, M.D. generally e-teemed and regretted.

At Ledbury, 40, Mr. G. Higgenson.

At Weston, Mrs. Hooker, wife of Capt. H. of the 5d. regt. or Buffs.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

At the late Gloucestershire assizes, there were 105 prisoners for trial; against 16 death was recorded; 1 was sentenced to 14, and 12 to 7 years' transportation; 41 to different periods of imprisonment.

A splendid cabinet of mineralogy has lately been added to the Bristol institu- tion, by a prompt and liberal subscription

of 500 guineas; and twenty-one new shares have recently been taken.

Messrs. Austin and Co.'s bank, at Wotton-Underedge, was lately robbed of Bank of England and country notes to a large amount.

Married.] Mr C. Maddox, of Westgate- street, to Miss H. Maddox, of Parker's- row, Gloucester.—Mr. C. Nickless, to Miss M. Hunter; Mr. A. Wood, to Miss E. Spark; Mr. R. Parker, to Miss O. G. Flook; Mr. W. Dutton, to Mrs. M. Jones: all of Bristol.—John Bangley, esq. of Kingsdown, Bristol, to Miss Butler, widow of A. E. Butler, esq. of Caerleon.—Mr. Wills, of Cheltenham, to Miss M. Adey, of Callwell.—Mr. Hallen, to Miss E. Jones, both of Mon- mouth.—Mr. S. Bird, of Nailsworth, to Miss A. Piffe, of Boddington.—Mr. W. Barton, of Kington, to Miss E. Ford, of Rockhampton.

Died.] At Gloucester, in Westgate- street, 31, Mr. J. Keene, deservedly re- spected.—Mrs. Bradley.—30, Mr. J. Vick, generally esteemed and lamented.—69, Mrs. Sarah Claxson, justly regretted.—78, Mrs. Elizabeth Wintle, greatly la- mented.

At Bristol, Mr. J. Naish.—64, Mr. T. Lane.—In Oxford-street, Kingsdown, 79, Mr. T. Flower.—In Broadmead, 48, Mr. J. Hill.—72, Thomas Rich, esq.—In Prince's-street, 40, Mr. Hugh O'Neill, an accomplished architectural draughtsman, and teacher of drawing. He spent his early days chiefly at Oxford, and was latterly well known in Edinburgh and Bath, and much esteemed. Nature and education combined to form in him the man of intelligence and good taste, especially in every thing that related to the fine arts. He had made nearly 4,000 drawings, more than 500 of which were of antique remains in this city, and was accustomed carefully to preserve his finished originals, disposing only of copies treated according to the prices agreed for. He did much also towards forming a collection of fossils and minerals.

At Cheltenham, Christopher Knight Saunders, esq.—82, Mrs. Ann Hunt, a justly esteemed member of the Society of Friends.

At Monmouth, 70, Mr. J. Powell, much respected.—78, Mr. T. Ashford.

At Chipping Sodbury, Mr. J. Phillips.—At Newland, 74, Mr. R. Mudway.—At Graigwith-house, 66, Rachael, widow of John Morgan, esq.—At Miserden, 88, Mrs. Mills.—At Dursley, 56, Mrs. H. Harding.—At Shipton Moyne, Miss Emerson.

OXFORDSHIRE.

All the inhabitant householders, save two, of Thame, lately agreed to petition the House of Commons, for a repeal of the assessed taxes.

Married.]

Married.] Mr. R. Cater, to Miss E. Davis, both of Oxford.—Mr. L. Adkins, of Banbury, to Miss M. Haldon, of Oxford.—Mr. T. Day, of Ampport, to Miss M. Parsons, of Oxford.—Mr. W. Stapledon, to Miss Knight, both of Henley on Thames.

Died.] In St. Clement's, Mr. J. Bull.—Mrs. A. Cross.—In Bear-lane, 58, Mr. W. Davies.—In St. Giles's, 41, Mr. J. Lunley.

At Banbury, Mr. W. Judd.

At Great Haseley, 58, Mr. R. Sanders.—At Appleton, Mr. J. Harding.—At Cowley, 80, Mrs. M. Haines.—At Steeple Aston, 24, Miss E. Wing.—At Sandford, 36, Mr. Clarke.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Hungerford, lately petitioned the House of Commons for a repeal of the house and window taxes.

A petition, numerously signed, was lately forwarded to the House of Commons from Abingdon, praying for abolition of the assessed taxes.

Married.] Mr. Nixon, to Mrs. Young, both of Stoney Stratford.

Died.] At Buckingham, Mr. T. Castle.—Miss J. Ellis.

At Aylesbury, Miss M. S. Franklin, deservedly lamented.—Mr. Hyriott.

At Newbury, Captain Welch.

At Wendover, 75, Mrs. Raper.—At Beaconsfield, 75, Harry Baker, esq. deservedly lamented.—At Amersham, Mr. Russell, suddenly.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Busby, Lieut. F. Monro, of the Artillery, to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Monro, M.D.

Died.] At Hertford, Miss S. Simson.

At Baldock, Mr. R. Richardson.

At Ampthill, 90, Stawel, widow of Henry Boulton Cay, esq.—At Broxham, 79, J. Keeling, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. A. Chambers, of Northampton, to Miss F. Smith, of Birmingham.—Mr. J. Wilton, to Miss C. Barnatt, both of Peterborough.—Mr. B. Mather, to Miss A. Woolston, both of Wellingborough.

Died.] At Peterborough, 71, Mr. G. Pinckney.—At an advanced age, in the Cathedral Close, Mrs. Sherman.

At Polebrook, John Webster, esq.—At Wadenhoe-house, Frances, wife of the Rev. S. Hodson.—At Bulwick, 48, Mrs. Dash.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The Chancellor's gold medals for the two best proficient in classical learning among the commencing Bachelor of Arts, at Cambridge, were lately adjudged to Messrs. Frederic Malkin and William Barham, both of Trinity College.

Married.] Mr. S. Yorke, of Cambridge, to Miss S. Harlock, of Ely.—Mr. Went-

worth, of Cambridge, to Miss Newport, of North-place, London.—The Rev. D. Laing, of St. Peter's-hill, Cambridge, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of J. West, esq.—Mr. J. Preston, of Barnwell, to Miss M. Lilly, of Royston.

Died.] At Cambridge, on the Market-hill, 23, Mr. W. Brown.—In Caius Coll. Edward Rogers, esq. M.A. and L.M.

At Ely, 99, Mr. Kempton.—48, Mrs. S. Claxton, generally esteemed and lamented.

At Wisbeach, 51, Mr. P. Cleave.

At Thriplow, 40, Mr. J. Prime.—At Littleport, 71, Mr. W. Shrewsbury, generally respected.—74, Mrs. E. Clarke, suddenly.

NORFOLK.

No less than 40,000 pieces of bombazines and crapes were lately warehoused, to get the drawback altered.

An election lately took place at Lynn, for its representation in Parliament; the candidates were the Marquis of Titchfield and Sir W. B. Folkes, bart. At the close of the pole, and after an arduous struggle, the numbers were

Titchfield 177

Folkes 89

Married.] Mr. G. Kett, of Norwich, to Miss E. Smith, of Eaton.—Mr. J. Cozens, jun. of Benedict-street, Norwich, to Miss Baker, of Gosberton.—W. Carman, esq. to Miss Clifton, of Yarmouth.—Mr. S. T. Crickmay, to Miss A. Blowers, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. S. Tooke, to Miss M. Goskar, both of Lynn.

Died.] At Norwich, in St. Giles's, Mr. D. Sewell.—In St. Peter's, Mancroft, Mrs. M. Butler.—65, Mrs. Newen, one of the Society of Friends.

At Yarmouth, 76, Mrs. A. Mully.—36, Mrs. E. Hubbard.—85, Mrs. M. Las.

At Lynn, Mrs. Melborn.

At Downham, at an advanced age, Mrs. Chambers.—At Geldestone, 65, the Rev. Pendlebury Houghton, an eminent Unitarian minister.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. J. Burton, to Miss M. A. Potter, both of Bury.—Mr. T. Berryman, to Miss C. E. Coe; Lieut. George Gooch, West Suffolk militia, to Miss J. Roe: all of Ipswich.—Mr. S. Elmer, of Ipswich, to Miss M. Clarke, of Woodbridge.—Mr. B. Grayston, to Miss Sutton, both of Southwold.—Mr. T. Turner, of Lavenham, to Mrs. E. Coverdale, of Mildenhall.

Died.] At Bury, Mr. Addison, librarian to the Suffolk Public Library.

At Ipswich, 71, Mr. J. Edwards.—23, Mr. J. Curtis Beard, generally esteemed.—58, Mr. Rudland.

At Southwold, 47, Mr. G. Naunton.—Mrs. Hunt.

At Stowmarket, at an advanced age, Mrs. Theresa Bayly, formerly of Norwich.

At Wymondham, Mr. E. Glead.—At Akenham,

Akenham, Mrs. S. Rowland, generally respected.—At Long Melford, 47, John Quanbrough, esq. justly regretted.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. J. Carpenter, to Miss S. Hellen, both of Colchester.—Mr. J. Steed, to Miss Seaborn, both of Boxford.—Mr. S. Borham, of Polstead, to Miss E. Hart, of Boxford.

Died.] At Colchester, Mr. W. P. Rolle, deservedly regretted.—At an advanced age, Mr. H. Hutton.—22, Mr. J. Cole, justly respected.—85, Mr. J. Sleet.—Mrs. Shaw, justly esteemed and lamented.—Mr. Archer.

At Harwich, Mr. P. Gowland.

At Earl's Colne Priory, 89, the Rev. T. Carwardine, M.A. prebendary of St. Paul's, and rector of that parish.

At Great Baddow, 77, Abraham Bullen, esq.—66, Mr. J. Stock, of Rayne, much respected.—At Little Horkesly-hall, 63, E. J. H. Blaire, esq.—At Ongar, 73, Mr. T. Walker, generally esteemed and lamented.

KENT.

A fire lately happened at Woolwich, which destroyed twelve houses in Ashdown valley, and several sheds and hay-ricks. Considerable property was destroyed.

Married.] Mr. J. Goodwin, to Miss Godfrey; Mr. E. Godfrey, to Miss A. Radcliffe; Mr. T. Godden, to Miss Ginner: all of Canterbury.—Mr. J. Davey, to Miss R. Reed, both of Dover.—Mr. Wood, of Dover, to Miss Smith, of Alkham.—Mr. R. Relf, to Miss F. Buley; Mr. W. Anderson, to Miss A. F. Wilkinson; Mr. Sevale, to Miss A. Allen: all of Chatham.—Mr. G. F. Fuller, to Miss Rickards, both of Ramsgate.—Capt. Bell, R.N. to Miss Wilks, of Davington.

Died.] At Canterbury, 82, Mr. T. Roalie.—In St. Alphage-lane, 69, Mary, widow of Sampson Kingsford, esq.

At Dover, Mrs. Bersken.—55, Capt. Henry Bazely, R.N.

At Chatham, Mrs. Light.—66, John Howe, esq. of the Ordnance department.—63, Mrs. M. Saxby.

At Maidstone, 52, Mr. E. Jupp.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. E. Wykeham.

At Folkestone, 33, Mr. H. Dray.—74, Mrs. Smith.—53, Mr. H. Worrell.

At Chatham Hatch, 37, Mrs. Hubbard.—At Farleigh, 69, Mr. Lewis.—At Dumpten-house, Thanet, 31, Mrs. Crofts, deservedly lamented.—At Harbledown, George Peter, esq.

SUSSEX.

A numerous body of landowners in this county lately petitioned the House of Commons against the repeal of the duty on wool imported.

Married.] Mr. Bradshaw, of St. James's-street, to Miss Lashmar, of Ship-street.—

Mr. T. Huggins, to Miss M. A. Foard, of High street: all of Brighton.

Died.] At Chichester, in West-street, Miss O. S. Boyce, greatly regretted.—Mr. Fosbrook, generally respected.

At Brighton, in the Pavilion Colonnade, Mary, widow of the Rev. John Lawton.

At Horsham, 82, Mrs. Howes.—The Rev. T. Williams, M.A. master of the Grammar-school.

HAMPSHIRE.

Several elegant landaus have been lately launched at Southampton, which convey passengers about the town and environs at small fares.

A county meeting was lately held at Winchester, Walter Long, esq. the high sheriff, in the chair, to consider the propriety of petitioning parliament for a repeal of the assessed taxes. Several gentlemen, in an able manner, delivered their sentiments, and a petition was agreed upon.

Married.] Mr. D. Primer, to Miss S. Ianham; Mr. W. Porter, to Miss M. Evans: all of Southampton.—The Rev. J. Edmunds, of Portsea, to Miss Caston, of Basingstoke.—Mr. C. Cox, to Miss Rose, both of Gosport.—Mr. Waterman, to Miss M. Purdy, both of Romsey.—The Rev. J. Le Marchant, of St. Helen's, Isle of Wight, to Miss E. Utterson, of Marwell-hall.

Died.] At Southampton, in Kingsland-place, Mrs. Parkis.—At Mount-place, 57, Mr. T. A. Eglan.—At an advanced age, Frances, widow of Admiral Evans.—35, Mrs. Dent.—74, Sheerman Bird, esq. late Senior Judge of the Courts of Appeal and Circuit of Dacea.

At Winchester, at an advanced age, Mrs. E. Tombs.

At Portsmouth, Miss B. Torriano.—In Penny-street, Luke Allen, esq. of the Inner Temple.

At Portsea, Mr. S. Salmon.

At Gosport, Mr. Amos.—At Spring Gardens, 84, Mr. Wooldridge.

At Great Abshott, 71, John Blagrove, esq.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Cooper, jun. of Trowbridge, to Miss E. Wilkins, of Dilton Marsh.—Mr. G. Edwards, to Miss Miffen, both of Warminster.—M. Barton, esq. of Corsham, to Mary, widow of T. Adams, esq. of Thornbury.—Samuel Greathead, jun. esq. of Sandford, to Miss Margaret Elizabeth Crook.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. S. Loder.

At Trowbridge, 60, Mr. J. Burgess.

At Marlborough, 82, the Rev. F. Henchman, A.M. rector of Beckbury, and vicar of North Moreton.

At Warminster, 47, Mrs. Buckler, generally respected.

At Chippenham, Mrs. Bowness, wife of Gen. B.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At the late Somersetshire assizes, sixteen prisoners received sentence of death, five were to be transported for seven years, and twenty-six to imprisonment for various periods.

A public meeting was lately held at Taunton, Mr. G. Cox, bailiff, in the chair; when a petition to parliament was resolved on, praying for an equalization of Land-Tax Rate, and particularly for a relief from all payment in receipt of stock in trade.

Married.] Mr. J. Stothert, to Susan, daughter of Samuel Kilson, esq.; Mr. E. Weymiss, to Miss H. Skrine, of Orange-Grove; Mr. W. H. Tozer, to Mrs. H. Jones; Mr. J. Price, to Miss J. Tiley: all of Bath.—Robert Austen Langworthy, esq. of the Circus, Bath, to Miss Rigby Collins, Royal Crescent.—W. Webster, esq. R.N. to Mary, second daughter of the Rev. C. Rigby Collins.

Died.] At Bath, in Dunsford-place, Thomas Beckford, esq.—25, Mrs. Jones, late of Lansdown.—In Stall-street, 26, Mr. H. Healey; 29, Mrs. Appleby.—In Stanhope-street, J. Bush, esq. of Stanton Drew.—In Lansdown-place, Edward Hill, esq. Lieut.-Col. of the Marines.

At Taunton, 59, Mr. J. Pyne.

At Bridgwater, 84, Mrs. Kebby.

At Bristlington, R. Willoughby, esq.—69, John Harle, esq. an active magistrate for this county.—At Wiveliscombe, Mrs. Boucher.—At Somerton, 25, Miss Ann Davis.—At Egghford, Mrs. Ashman.

At Bishop's Hull, Mrs. Boardes, widow of Capt. B.

DORSETSHIRE.

At the late assizes for this county, three prisoners received sentence of death, two to be transported for seven years, and ten to various periods of imprisonment.

Married.] Mr. Lowring, of Yarcombe, to Miss Jerrard, of Bridport.

Died.] At Weymouth, 43, Mr. J. Rolls, generally regretted.—W. Young, esq.—

At Blandford, Lieut. Foot of the Vet. Batt.

At Langport, R. Uttermare, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

The erection of a public library in Devonport, which has been long in contemplation, has lately been resolved on. The number of shares is limited to one hundred, at thirty pounds each.

A meeting lately took place in the school-room at the back of Stoke Terrace, for the purpose of forming a Devonport and Stoke Association, auxiliary to the Ladies' Hibernian Female School Society, London.

A society has been recently formed at Plymouth, called the "Western Medical

and Chirurgical Society." Its design is the acquiring and diffusing the most authentic and recent information in the profession.

A numerous meeting was lately held at Barnstaple (Earl Fortescue in the chair), when it was resolved to establish an Infirmary in that town, for the benefit of the poor of the north of Devon.

Married.] W. H. Hooper, esq. R.N. to Miss White; Mr. Bickford, to Miss M. Slocombe; all of Exeter: Mr. C. Upham, jun. of Exeter, to Mrs. Stewart, of Stoke Cottage.—Mr. C. Merfield, of Exeter, to Miss M. Stevens, of Taunton.—Mr. J. Rippon, jun. of St. Thomas's, Exeter, to Miss Mitchell, of Lymstone.—Mr. Dyer, to Miss Pemphrease; the Rev. W. Sheerman, to Mrs. Shellibeare: all of Plymouth.—Henry Rendall, esq. of Ashburton, to Miss Gates, of Cadbury.—T. Edmonds, esq. of Yeston, to Miss Hunt.

Died.] At Exeter, Miss Eliz. Brown.—Mrs. Cranch, deservedly regretted.—45, Mr. J. Gale Snelling.—In Bradninch-buildings, 67, Miss M. Pierce, generally and justly esteemed.

At Plymouth, in Mount-street, 50, Mr. Holbrook.—In Town-square, 59, Mr. Cousins.—In Duke-street, 63, Mr. Pochetty.—In Cherry-garden-street, 77, Mrs. Smith.—In Portland-place, Mr. Martin, jun.

At Devonport, in William-street, 70, Mrs. Dodman.—In Pembroke-street, 70, Mrs. Udy.—In Cumberland-street, 72, Mrs. Stevenson.

CORNWALL.

A meeting of the tradesmen of Falmouth was lately held, E. C. Carne, esq. mayor, in the chair, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of Lord Althorp's Bill for the recovery of small debts, when a petition was proposed and carried by a large majority.

The two lately formed Mexican Mining Companies have recently engaged some of the most active and best practical miners in this county, to superintend the working of their mines.

Married.] Mr. R. S. Courtis, to Nancy, daughter of John Hooton, esq. both of Falmouth.—Mr. Spashat, of Penzance, to Miss C. W. Paddy, of Falmouth.—Mr. T. Matthews, of Penzance, to Miss J. Edmonds, of Helston.—Mr. J. Rosewell, jun. of Penzance, to Miss James, of St. Just.—Mr. J. Nicholls, to Miss S. Jolbert, both of St. Austell.—Capt. Darke, North Cornwall hussars, to Jane, daughter of the late John Wright, esq. of Laubessow.

Died.] At Truro, Mrs. Hoblyn, wife of Thomas H. esq.

At Penzance, 49, Capt. Richard Oats, deservedly regretted.

At St. Austell, Miss Dawe, late of Plymouth,

mouth.—37, Mrs. John Budge, of Camborne, of the Society of Friends.

At Penryn, 63, Mrs. Mitchell.

At Redruth, Mr. J. Trevena.

WALES.

A meeting lately took place of the county and borough of Carmarthen, for the purpose of petitioning for the repeal of the tax upon windows. The petitions were agreed to.

An explosion of the fire-damp lately occurred at the Old Church Pit Colliery, near Swansea, when four men lost their lives, eighteen were dreadfully scorched and lacerated, and four received compound fractures.

A brig, name unknown, lately sank in Swansea Bay, and all on-board perished.

Married.] Mr. W. Thomas, to Miss M. Hanson; Mr. W. Freeman, to Miss S. James; Mr. H. A. Robinson, to Miss H. Webb: all of Swansea.—Jonathan Rees, of Neath, to Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Joshire, Regent-street, London, members of the Society of Friends.—John Lewis, esq. of Henllan, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Humphreys, of Pembroke.—At Lantroit Major, Glamorganshire, Mr. T. Meyrick, to Mrs. M. Thomas—Mr. B. Richards, of Wern, to Miss A. Davies, of Glantowy, Carmarthenshire.

Died.] At Swansea, in Wind-street, Mrs. Andrews.—44, Mrs. James.

At Carmarthen, 53, J. W. Mansfield, esq. of Swansea, much respected.—37, the Rev. T. Hancock, M.A. justly regretted.

At Llanelly, 81, Henry Child, esq. generally and justly lamented.

At Wenvoe-castle, Glamorganshire, 40, Robert Jenner, esq.—At Devynnock, Breconshire, 26, the Rev. W. Williams.—At Cydfowyr, Pembrokeshire, 82, Martha, widow of the Rev. L. Thomas.

After a short illness, 72, Edward Jones, bard to the Prince of Wales. He was a native of Merionethshire, in North Wales, and published, about thirty years ago, a work entitled "*Relics of the Bards*," which contains much valuable historical information; also a collection of *Welsh Airs*, arranged for the harp, an instrument which Mr. Jones performed on after the manner of his forefathers, that is, he played the treble with his left hand, and the bass with the right. Mr. Jones possessed a library of rare books, both manuscript and printed. He was a member of the Royal Society of Musicians, the governors of which, on hearing that he was totally unable to follow his professional pursuits, granted him an annuity of fifty pounds per annum; but he only lived to enjoy the first payment of the Institution's bounty.

At Bryn-y-Groes Fach, near Llanelly, 76, the Rev. Thomas Clement. He dis-

tinguished himself by publishing, some years since, a work on Natural Philosophy, he has also written an Essay on Theology, and an introduction to the study of Poetic Literature, both of which will shortly be published.

SCOTLAND.

A society has been lately formed in Edinburgh, to aid deserving persons in their endeavours to emigrate and settle in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Dr. R. Dobson, to Miss R. Purves, daughter of the late Sir A. P. bart.

C. C. Halkets, esq. of Hallhill, Fife-shire, to Susan, daughter of Sir J. Majoribanks, bart.

Died.] At Edinburgh, John Glead, esq. solicitor of the Excise in Scotland, and formerly recorder of Reading.—Major-General W. Dacres.—Andrew Fyfe, esq. Fellow of the College of Surgeons, assistant to the late Dr. Munro, and author of the System and Compendium of Anatomy, the plates of which were engraved by himself.

At Banff, James Robinson, esq. late of the 91st regiment.

At Dumbarton Castle, 77, Major-Gen. Hay Ferrier, Lieutenant-Governor of that garrison.

IRELAND.

A meeting was lately held at Dublin, Lord Cloncurry in the chair, when it was agreed to form an association for the purpose of draining the bogs of Ireland. It is calculated that there are about 3,000,000 acres of such land in that kingdom. A great number of persons enrolled their names for shares.

Two thousand respectable inhabitants of Drogheda, lately agreed to petition Parliament for relief. They complained that Roman Catholics were excluded from Grand Juries, Corporations, &c. and that the benefits from the relaxation of laws in their favour were prevented by local influence.

We regret to state that the discontents of the South yet continue; the rigorous exaction of tithes appears to have stimulated the people to murder in several instances. In Limerick, they arrest under the Insurrection Act; on one day sixteen men were taken up in Kilmeady.

Married.] At Dublin, Sir F. L. Blosse, bart. to Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon. W. C. Plunket.—John Plunket, esq. to Charlotte, daughter of Chief-Justice Bushe.—Robert Kerr, esq. of the county Tyrone, to Anne, daughter of the late William Gorton, esq. of Windsor.—Capt. Mahir, of the county Tipperary, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Henry Francis Wintle, esq. of Walworth.

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